

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING THE CITY AND PEOPLE OF PORTAGE, WISCONSIN

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the City and people of Portage, Wisconsin, and their annual celebration of the life and work of Zona Gale (1874–1938), a leader of the women's suffrage movement, civil and minority rights advocate, poet, journalist, Pulitzer Prize winning playwright, novelist, University of Wisconsin Regent, and community leader.

As a leading suffragette, Zona Gale, who was born on August 26, 1874 in Portage, took an active role in the creation of the Wisconsin Equal Rights Law, which prohibits discrimination against women. While the original intent of the law was to implement the federal suffrage amendment in Wisconsin, in fact, the law went well beyond women's suffrage as it stated, "Women shall have the same rights and privileges under the law as men in the exercise of suffrage, freedom of contract, choice of residence for voting purposes, jury service, holding office, holding and conveying property, care and custody of children, and in all other respects." The law was upheld in Wisconsin's courts, and Wisconsin women were among the first in the nation to gain fully equal legal standing with men.

As a writer, Zona Gale achieved early prominence as a novelist, later winning the Pulitzer Prize for drama in 1921 at her career's zenith with "Miss Lulu Bett" (1920), a village comedy depicting a single woman's attempts at self-assertion in a small town—a loosely fictionalized Portage.

Portage hosts its annual celebration each August remembering Zona Gale and her remarkable contributions. Of special note in Portage's work to remember Zona Gale is Blanche Murtagh, Project Director for Friendship Village Celebrates Zona Gale, who continues to lead these recognition efforts. Among the many who also continue to continue to this important effort are Edward Rebholz, President of the Portage Historical Society; Hans Jensen, Director of the Portage Public Library; Nan Rebholz, President of the Women's Civic League; Sandra Gunderson, President of the Zona Gale Center of the Arts; Irene Ludlum, President of the Portage Area Community Theater; and Ken Jahn, Director of the Portage Area Chamber of Commerce. These community leaders, and the citizens of Portage—Friendship Village as Zona Gale called it—are to be commended for their work in ensuring that the pioneering Zona Gale continues to be remembered for her greatness in American history.

CELEBRATING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF EL PROYECTO DEL BARRIO

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and congratulate a very special non-profit organization—El Proyecto del Barrio—on its 30th anniversary.

Founded in 1971, El Proyecto del Barrio has become the San Fernando Valley's leading agency for providing comprehensive community health and human services to Latinos and other economically disadvantaged populations. El Proyecto has demonstrated excellence in delivering primary healthcare services, substance abuse treatment, youth services and employment and training services to the community. El Proyecto's work in caring for the "whole person" has been honored regionally and nationally.

El Proyecto's capability to implement programs has been demonstrated during its 30-year history of developing and implementing culturally appropriate programs designed to serve the target population. This is evident by El Proyecto's most recent accomplishments. Since 1998, El Proyecto has constructed and opened the Mark Taper Center for a Healthy Community, located in Winnetka, CA. The Center houses the El Proyecto primary health care clinic, which provides 36,000 medical visits per year. The Center also houses the El Proyecto Youth Opportunities program, the Perinatal Service Center and the Family Development Network. Also, El Proyecto has developed and opened two new facilities—the Sun Valley One-stop Center in 1999 and the Youth Opportunity Program in 2000.

Once again, I congratulate and commend the staff and supporters of El Proyecto del Barrio for their commitment to providing comprehensive community health services and for serving the Latino and other economically disadvantaged youth and adults of the San Fernando Valley.

HONORING HELEN SHORROCK

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the life of a former constituent, Helen Shorrock, who passed from this life August 3, 2001 in Claremont, California. Helen led an exemplary life and died surrounded by her loving family.

Mrs. Shorrock will long be remembered for many reasons. She was an early student of theology and was ordained in an era when few women entered Christian ministry. She and her husband raised a remarkable family.

And, having spent many years in Japan, she and her husband developed strong ties to the culture and built many bridges of understanding, especially in the area of higher education.

But I rise to honor the legacy of Helen Shorrock as an exemplary teacher and educator in the public schools of my Congressional District, in Santa Barbara, California. In particular she will be remembered for establishing a School-Age Parenting and Infant Development program at Santa Barbara High School. This program is called the PACE Center (Parent and Child Enrichment Program) and it has significantly impacted the lives of hundreds of teenagers and their children in our community.

Mr. Speaker, in the years proceeding my becoming a Member of Congress, I succeeded Helen Shorrock as Director of the PACE Center. I know very well the quality of the program she developed and know firsthand the lives that were forever changed in such a positive direction. With loving skill she established the highest level of prenatal care, educational goals and a child development center of exceptional quality.

As a result, healthy babies were born, parenting skills were taught, and teen parents not only stayed in school but graduated and, in record numbers, went on to college and careers. What Helen Shorrock began continues to be a model program. Her memory will long be honored by the productive lives of generations of students to come.

140TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FARMERS & MERCHANTS UNION BANK IN COLUMBUS, WISCONSIN

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 140th Anniversary of the Farmers & Merchants Union Bank in Columbus, Wisconsin. The bank began business 140 years ago, and became nationally recognized when it moved into its new, current home in 1919. With its famous structure designed by the great American architect from the Midwest, Louis Sullivan, the bank is a cornerstone of the city of Columbus.

It is remarkable that this small bank has been able to retain its independence through the tumultuous 19th and 20th centuries to the modern era of megalithic corporate banking, the New Economy, and the information age. In 1861, when the bank first began, the United States was a very different place from now. Abraham Lincoln was President, and the Civil War between the states was in its infancy. Wisconsin had been a state for only 13 years, but already had its sixth governor, Alexander William Randall. Columbus had not yet incorporated as a city—that was not to come for another 13 years, in 1874.

Though all these years, the Farmers & Merchants Union Bank has remained a truly local,

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

independent, community bank and continues today to serve the people of Columbus and the surrounding areas.

It is a profound achievement for any business to remain in operation for 140 years, and I am proud to recognize this bank and the city and people of Columbus, Wisconsin.

RECOGNIZING THE
CONTRIBUTIONS OF KIP LIPPER

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a friend of both myself and the environment—Kip Lipper.

Kip has worked for the California legislature for 23 years, and I worked closely with him when I was an Assembly member. He is currently the chief of staff for California State Senator Byron Sher and the staff director to the California Senate's Committee on Environmental Quality.

Kip has assisted Senator Sher, one of the state's leading environmental legislators, in drafting and enacting into law legislation on a variety of subjects including the California Clean Air Act, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, the California Beverage Container Recycling Act and the Integrated Waste Management Act. As a consultant to the Senate Environmental Quality Committee and Assembly Natural Resources Committee, Kip wrote and analyzed legislation affecting air quality, energy conservation and development, recycling, solid waste management, waste-to-energy project development and the California Environmental Quality Act.

On behalf of my constituents and the environmental community of California, I want to pay tribute to Kip and thank him for his outstanding work on behalf of the environment.

HONORING AVIS GOODWIN

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a constituent, Ms. Avis S. Goodwin. As Ms. Goodwin celebrates her 95th birthday, it is a good opportunity to recognize all the significant contributions she has made throughout her life.

While some individuals may choose to retire at the age of 65, the word "retirement" isn't in Ms. Goodwin's vocabulary. She continues to be as active today as she was 30 years ago, much to the benefit of several environmental causes. Ms. Goodwin moved to California from Maine as a teenager, and has spent the remainder of her life in the Golden State. Armed with degrees in history and education at U.C. Berkeley, and a master's degree in educational psychology, Ms. Goodwin moved to the Central Coast and worked in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties after World War II. After a long career in San Luis Obispo as a child psychologist with the juvenile court and the county superintendent of schools, Ms. Goodwin retired to Goleta, and

began concentrating on her environmental pursuits.

Ms. Goodwin is very actively involved in several organizations, including the Sierra Club, the Habitat for Humanity, the Yellowstone Reintroduction Program and the San Luis Obispo Mozart Festival. In addition, she is actively involved in preserving the Carrizo Plain Natural Area, and annually donates to 80 charitable organizations. Needless to say, Avis Goodwin has touched the lives of countless people in her pursuit of donating to her three most cherished causes, music, animals, and the environment.

I feel honored to represent a citizen of this caliber who has consistently, throughout her 95 years, dedicated herself to bettering society. Avis Goodwin is an extraordinary woman who sets as a very high example for us all, and I would like may colleagues to join me in wishing her a very happy birthday.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF COMMUNITY SHARES OF WISCONSIN

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 30th anniversary of Community Shares of Wisconsin, an extraordinary social action fund in Madison, WI. Founded in 1971 to fund grassroots organizations and projects working for social change, Community Shares was the first social action fund in the country.

Community Shares of Wisconsin is committed to working together with its donors and member agencies to address social, economic and environmental problems through advocacy, research and public education. Through cooperative fundraising, sharing resources and coordinating activities, Community Shares of Wisconsin supports and promotes innovative programs for Wisconsin citizens. Community Shares of Wisconsin member agencies work to help restore Wisconsin's prairie, protect and enhance its land and waters, build sustainable communities, provide for the needs of children and families and promote a fair, humanitarian society.

In 1971, Community Shares of Wisconsin, known then as the Madison Sustaining Fund and Community CHIP, supported 14 groups. After 30 years of hard work, Community Shares of Wisconsin now helps support 44 groups around the State.

I wholeheartedly congratulate Community Shares of Wisconsin for the 30 years of success as a social action fund. I am proud to recognize this organization and the city and people of Madison, WI.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 332 on H.R. 2563, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE MEMBERS OF C COMPANY, 1ST BATTALION, 5TH REGIMENT, 1ST MARINE DIVISION

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the brave men of the C Company, 1st Battalion, 5th Regiment, 1st Marine Division for their courageous actions in April of 1947.

World War II left many problems unresolved in China, and although some have forgotten, the United States sent Marines into China after World War II to disarm Japanese soldiers, protect them from revenge and relieve them from their bases.

During the early morning hours of April 5, 1947, the C Company was attacked at Hsin Ho by the fighters of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. After the Japanese ripped out the plumbing and sabotaged the heating and water supplies, the communists attacked the outpost with a force of over 300 men. Although under heavy fire, the Marines fought off the communists through the night, pursuing them for eight miles.

When the sun rose that morning, five Americans were dead and eighteen wounded. Mr. Speaker, the United States will forever be indebted to the Marines who fought valiantly through the night of April 5, 1947. For nine years the C Company has attempted to gain official unit recognition for their bravery 54 years ago. I strongly believe it is the obligation of the United States to recognize these men who risked their lives in the pursuit of freedom.

Therefore Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask my colleagues to join with me today in paying tribute to the brave men of C Company, 1st Battalion, 5th Regiment, 1st Marine Division. Their service has long passed but must never be forgotten.

"REMEMBERING DARLEY, ILLUSTRATION PIONEER, ACT OF 2001"

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "Remembering Darley, Illustration Pioneer, Act of 2001." This legislation expresses the sense of Congress that a commemorative stamp should be issued to honor the great American illustrator Felix Octavius Carr (F.O.C.) Darley and that the Citizens' Stamp Advisory committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that such a stamp be issued.

The United States was less than fifty years old at the time of F.O.C. Darley's birth in 1821, and contemporary writers often lamented the new nation's lack of myths, legends, and historical associations. However, in collaboration with the writers whose works he illustrated, Darley helped to popularize such icons of national identity as the Pilgrim, the Pioneer, the Minutemen, and the Yankee Peddler. In so doing, he helped define the ways

in which American readers imagined much of their own past.

Self-taught, Felix Octavius Carr Darley created an immense volume of work over a long career. Beginning as a staff artist with a Philadelphia publisher and then moving to Delaware in 1859, he illustrated on a wide variety of subjects. While in Delaware, Darley illustrated such famous literary works as Charles Dickens' "A Tale of Two Cities;" Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter;" Clement Clark Moore's "A Visit From Saint Nicholas;" Washington Irving's "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," "Rip Van Winkle," and the five-volume "Life of George Washington;" and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's "Evangeline." Later, in New York, his work was reproduced by numerous book publishers, Harpers Weekly, and other magazines.

So great was Darley's fame during his lifetime that many books were advertised as "Illustrated by Darley," as was the case with Clement Clark Moore's "A Visit From Saint Nicholas." Moore's name did not actually appear on the original cover, only Felix Octavius Carr Darley.

Darley was elected a member of the Academy of Design in 1852. Later he became a member of the Artist's fund Society; and, most recently Darley was inducted into the Society of Illustrators Hall of Fame in 2001. Presently, the Delaware home of Felix Octavius Carr Darley is listed on the National Historic Register and is maintained by members of the Darley Society.

It is for these reasons that we should take the steps necessary to honor the very first in a long line of great American illustrators, Felix Octavius Carr Darley by enacting legislation that will require the Postmaster General to issue a stamp commemorating his great achievements. There is no easier way to show our support for the arts, and for those persons, such as F.O.C. Darley, that have dedicated their lives to brushing just a bit of color into the imaginations of countless Americans. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation and recognize Darley's fine work and contributions to our American heritage.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, on August 2, 2001, I missed three votes on HR 2563 due to a family obligation. If I were available, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall vote 330, "aye" on rollcall vote 311, and "nay" on rollcall vote 332.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SISTER CITY PROJECT BETWEEN BLUE ASH, OHIO and ILMENAU, GERMANY

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding Sister City relation-

ship between the City of Blue Ash, Ohio and Ilmenau, Germany.

The first Sister Cities began in 1956 at the behest of former President Eisenhower as a way to strengthen our nation's relations with the international community. The Sister Cities initiative proved to be a great success, and, to this day, it continues to be a success. Presently, more than 2,500 U.S. cities have forged Sister City relationships in over 130 foreign countries.

Blue Ash's relationship with Ilmenau, Germany began last year under Mayor Jim Sumner's direction. Mayor Sumner began this exchange with three primary goals in mind: fostering economic development; nurturing exchange programs between the University of Cincinnati's Raymond Walters College and the Technical University of Ilmenau; and between Sycamore Community Schools and their counterparts in Ilmenau; and to forge other significant social and cultural exchanges that will come from the emerging relationship.

A delegation from Blue Ash first visited Ilmenau in February 2000. In February 2001, at the request of Ilmenau officials, a small delegation of Blue Ash's public safety officials traveled there to share ideas and methods related to police and fire department issues and training. Another delegation of Sycamore High School students also enjoyed their first visit to Ilmenau this year. Recently, in August, a delegation of police and fire officials from Ilmenau visited Blue Ash. And, next month, from October 1 to October 7, Mayor Sumner will lead another delegation to Ilmenau to participate in the Oktoberfest celebration, among other activities.

Mr. Speaker, the Blue Ash-Ilmenau Sister City project has been a great economic, cultural and educational success. All of us in the Cincinnati area wish Mayor Sumner and his delegation the very best on their upcoming visit, and we hope that the relationship between Blue Ash and Ilmenau will continue to prosper.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JAMES BERNARD HERALD

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate James Bernard Herald as he celebrates his 90th birthday later this month. James Bernard Herald began his military career in January, 1941 at Fort Custer in Battle Creek, Michigan where he underwent basic training. Following training, Herald's unit went on to become a part of the Army's 5th Division, serving under the command of the then Brigadier General Omar Bradley. Herald was discharged from the Army in August, 1941 as a result of the "under 28 years old" law being put into effect. However, this spell away from the Army was only to be for a short time as, following events in Pearl Harbor, he was recalled on December 10, 1941 to his old outfit. In March, 1942 he was shipped as part of the 5th division to Iceland in order to maintain the operation of supplying allies with goods and equipment. 1943 was spent by Herald and the 5th Division traveling to England and, when English soil became too

crowded with troops and tanks, moving onto a base near Belfast, Northern Ireland in September, 1943.

By D-Day, 1944 James B. Herald was a Sergeant and Section Chief of a 155 millimeter Howitzer Cannon and a contingent of 14 men, which landed on Omaha Beach. Sergeant Herald and his men pushed forward to Metz, a fortress city in northeast France where his courage helped him to endure the violent combat, and shrapnel wounds both to the head and the hip. Once Herald had been treated for his wounds he was cited with the "Purple Heart" and sent straight back into action. He went on to be awarded with a "Bronze Star", the medal awarded for "bravery beyond the call of duty" for his heroic actions in Czechoslovakia in May, 1945.

Throughout his career in the Army, Herald was referred to as an exceptional "American Soldier". He marched through Germany, Austria, Italy, France and Belgium, and saw London, Paris, the Rhine, Brenner Pass and the Alps at their worst. He was demobilized in Indian Town Gap, Pennsylvania in August 1945, the year and month that saw the Japanese surrender. Following his demobilization he has continued to contribute greatly to society. He became the Commander of the Walter T. Roach American Legion Post in Hubbardston, which he and Elmer Cunningham kept going out of their own generosity and hard work. Herald held this post over thirty years ago and no one has since forgotten, and he now holds the distinction of oldest past commander. Further distinctions also include Herald's role as an Intelligence Agent in Europe (#1001), a member of the Knights of Columbus for fifty years, a member of the Moose for thirty years and best of all, a member of the Heralds for almost seventy years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in congratulating James Bernard Herald as he celebrates his 90th birthday later this year. It is most appropriate at this time that his lifetime achievements and service to his country and community should be recognized and honored.

IN HONOR OF THE DEDICATED FIRE PERSONNEL OF DELAWARE

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to twenty Delaware firefighters who bravely and unselfishly traveled to the State of Washington state to help combat the Wenatchee National Forest wildfires. The group was comprised of seven firefighters from the Delaware Department of Agriculture Forest Service and thirteen from various fire companies in Delaware.

Firefighters provide one of the most valuable services imaginable to this country and its people—that of saving lives and safeguarding our precious lands. With integrity, firefighters preserve the safety in the communities they serve. These brave men and women have demonstrated their community is not limited to the State of Delaware, but their commitment extends to the nation as a whole. Every year, firefighters are injured, and even die, in the service of their esteemed duty. Firefighting is one of the hardest jobs imaginable,

and it is frequently rewarded only by the satisfaction that they have made their communities safer.

Mr. Speaker, allow me to recognize here these men and women individually for their service and valor. The firefighters are Teri Guy of Camden; Todd Gsell of Chestertown, Maryland; Kevin Hauer and Mike Valenti of Dover; Kevin and Todd Schaffer of Downingtown, Pennsylvania; Mike Brown of Hartley; Andrew Mathe of Hockessin; Erich Burkentine of Lewes; Sam Sloan of Millsboro; Guy Cooper of Millville; Matt Dotterer of Milton; Glenn Gladders, Chris Gorzynski, Mike Puglisi and Steve Reeves of Newark; Josh McGrath and Mike Sethman of Smyrna, Franny Cole of Townsend and Nikki Waller of Wilmington.

It is often said that nothing is bigger than the heart of a volunteer. I think that is especially true for these dedicated men and women of Delaware who serve not only our state, but protect the nation as whole. For all their courage, their strength, their selflessness, and their dedication, I salute each and every one of them.

HUMAN CLONING PROHIBITION ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 31, 2001

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 2505, The Human Cloning Prohibition Act of 2001. I am absolutely opposed to any cloning that results in the creation of a human life and/or a pregnancy. That is why I support the Greenwood-Deutsch-Schiff-DeGette Amendment, legislation that prohibits such cloning but allows the opportunity for medical research.

As I have already stated, I believe that the science of cloning deserves serious consideration. As has been evidenced by the prior hearings and debate on this issue, the knowledge of the scientific community in this field is still in its infancy, particularly in the field of stem cell research. It is crucial that Congress carefully consider all options regarding this issue before it proceeds, particularly before we undertake to criminalize aspects of this practice. We must carefully balance society's need for lifesaving scientific research against the numerous moral, ethical, social and scientific issues that this issue raises. Yet what we face here today is legislation that threatens to stop this valuable research, in the face of evidence that we should permit this research to continue.

Those of us who believe in the Greenwood-Deutsch-Schiff-DeGette substitute are not proposing and are not proponents of human cloning. What we are proponents of is the Bush Administration's NIH report June 2001 entitled "Stem Cells: Scientific Progress and Future Research Directions." This report, as I will discuss further, acknowledges the importance of therapeutic cloning.

None of us want to ensure that human beings come out of the laboratory. In fact, I am very delighted to note that language in the legislation that I am supporting, the Greenwood-Deutsch-Schiff-DeGette legislation, specifically says that it is unlawful to use or at-

tempt to use human somatic cell nuclear transfer technology or the product of such technology to initiate a pregnancy to create a human being. But what we can do is save lives.

For the many people come into my office who are suffering from Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's, neurological paralysis, diabetes, stroke, Lou Gehrig's disease, and cancer, or infertility the Weldon bill questions whether that science can continue. I believe it is important to support the substitute, and I would ask my colleagues to do so.

What we can and must accept as a useful and necessary practice is the use of the cloning technique to conduct embryonic stem cell research. This work shows promise in the effort to treat and even cure many devastating diseases and injuries, such as sickle cell anemia, spinal cord damage and Parkinson's disease through valuable stem cell research. This research also brings great hope to those who now languish for years or die waiting for a donor organ or tissue. Yet just as we are seeing the value of such research, H.R. 2505 would seek not only to stop this research, but also to criminalize it. We must pause for a moment to consider what conduct should be criminalized.

Those who support the Human Cloning Prohibition Act contend that it will have no negative impact on the field of stem cell research. However, the findings of the report that the National Institutes of Health released in June 2001 are to the contrary. This report states that only clonally derived embryonic stem cells truly hold the promise of generating replacement cells and tissues to treat and cure many devastating diseases. It is ironic at the same time that while the Weldon bill has been making its way through the House, the Administration's NIH is declaring that the very research that the bill seeks to prohibit is of significant value to all of us.

An embryonic stem cell is derived from a group of cells called the inner cell mass, which is part of the early embryo called the blastocyst. Once removed from the blastocyst, the cells of the inner cell mass can be cultured into embryonic stem cells; this is known as somatic cell nuclear transfer. It is important to note that these cells are not themselves embryos. Evidence indicates that these cells do not behave in the laboratory as they would in the developing embryo.

The understanding of how pluripotent stem cells work has advanced dramatically just since 1998, when a scientist at the University of Wisconsin isolated stem cells from human embryos. Although some progress has been made in adult stem cell research, at this point there is no isolated population of adult stem cells that is capable of forming all the kinds of cells of the body. Adult stem cells are rare, difficult to identify, isolate and purify and do not replicate indefinitely in culture.

Conversely, pluripotent stem cells have the ability to develop into all the cells of the body. The only known sources of human pluripotent stem cells are those isolated and cultured from early human embryos and from certain fetal tissue. There is no evidence that adult stem cells are pluripotent.

Further, human pluripotent stem cells from embryos are by their nature clonally derived—that is, generated by the division of a single cell and genetically identical to that cell. Clonality is important for researchers for sev-

eral reasons. To fully understand and harness the ability of stem cells to generate replacement cells and tissues, the each identity of those cells' genetic capabilities and functional qualities must be known. Very few studies show that adult stem cells have these properties. Hence, now that we are on the cusp of even greater discoveries, we should not take an action that will cut off these valuable scientific developments that are giving new hope to millions of Americans. For example, it may be possible to treat many diseases, such as diabetes and Parkinson's, by transplanting human embryonic cells. To avoid immunological rejection of these cells "it has been suggested that . . . [a successful transplant] could be accomplished by using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology (so called therapeutic cloning), . . ." according to the NIH.

Hence, although I applaud the intent of H.R. 2505, I have serious concerns about it. H.R. 2505 would impose criminal penalties not only on those who attempt to clone for reproductive purposes, but also on those who engage in research cloning, such as stem cell and infertility research, to expand the boundaries of useful scientific knowledge. These penalties would extend to those who ship or receive product of human cloning. And these penalties are severe—imprisonment of up to ten years and a civil penalty of up to one million dollars, not to exceed more than two times the gross pecuniary gain of the violator. Many questions remain unanswered about stem cell research, and we must permit the inquiry to continue so that these answers can be found. In addition to research into treatments and cures for life threatening diseases, I am also particularly concerned about the possible effect on the treatment and prevention of infertility and research into new contraceptive technologies. We must not criminalize these inquiries.

H.R. 2505 would make permanent the moratorium on human cloning that the National Bioethics Advisory Commission recommended to President Clinton in 1997 in order to allow for more time to study the issue. Those who support the bill state that we must do so because we do not fully understand the ramifications of cloning and that allowing even cloning for embryonic stem cell research creates a slippery slope into reproductive cloning. I maintain that we must study what we do not know, not prohibit it. The very fact that there was disagreement among the witnesses who spoke before us in Judiciary Committee indicates that there is substantial need for further inquiry. We would not know progress if we were to criminalize every step that yielded some possible negative results along with the positive.

There are many legal uncertainties inherent in prohibiting cloning. First, we face the argument that reproductive cloning may be constitutionally protected by the right to privacy. We must also carefully consider whether we take a large step towards overturning *Roe v. Wade* when we legislatively protect embryos. We do not recognize embryos as full-fledged human beings with separate legal rights, and we should not seek to do so.

Instead, I again urge my colleagues to support the Greenwood-Deutsch-Schiff-DeGette substitute, a reasonable alternative to H.R. 2505. This legislation includes a ten year moratorium on cloning intended to create a human life, instead of permanently banning it. As I

previously noted, it specifically prohibits human cloning or its products for the purposes of initiating or intending to initiate a pregnancy. It imposes the same penalties on this human cloning as does H.R. 2505. Thus, it addresses the concern of some that permitting scientific/research cloning would lead to permitting the creation of cloned humans.

More importantly, the Greenwood-Deutsch-Schiff-DeGette substitute will still permit valuable scientific research to continue, including embryonic stem cell research, which I have already discussed. This substitute would explicitly permit life giving fertility treatments to continue. As I have stated, for the millions of Americans struggling with infertility, protection of access to fertility treatments is crucial. Infertility is a crucial area of medicine in which we are developing cutting edge techniques that help those who cannot conceive on their own. It would be irresponsible to cut short these procedures by legislation that mistakenly treats them as the equivalent of reproductive cloning. For example, there is a fertility technique known as ooplasmic transfer that could be considered to be illegal cloning under HR 2505's broad definition of "human cloning." This technique involves the transfer of material that may contain mitochondrial DNA from a donor egg to another fertilized egg. This technique has successfully helped more than thirty infertile couples conceive healthy children. It may also come as no surprise that in vitro fertilization research has been a leading field for other valuable stem cell research.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention advise that ten percent of couples in this country, or 6.1 million couples, experience infertility at any given time. It affects men and women with almost equal frequency. In 1998, the last year for which data is available, there were 80,000 recorded in vitro fertilization attempts, out of which 28,500 babies were born. This technique is a method by which a man's sperm and the woman's egg are combined in a laboratory dish, where fertilization occurs. The resulting embryo is then transferred to the uterus to develop naturally. Thousands of other children were conceived and born as a result of what are now considered lower technology procedures, such as intrauterine insemination. Recent improvements in scientific advancement make pregnancy possible in more than half of the couples pursuing treatments.

The language in my amendment made it explicitly clear that embryonic stem cell research and medical treatments will not be banned or restricted, even if both human and research cloning are. The organizations that respectively represent the infertile and their doctors, the American Infertility Association and the American Society for Reproductive Medicine, support this amendment. For the millions of Americans struggling with infertility, this provision is very important. Infertility is a crucial area of medicine in which we are developing cutting edge techniques that help those who cannot conceive on their own. It is would be irresponsible to cut short these procedures by legislation that mistakenly addresses these treatments as the equivalent of reproductive cloning.

The proponents of H.R. 2505 argue that their bill will not prohibit these procedures. However, access to infertility treatments is so critical and fundamental to millions that we should make sure that it is explicitly protected

here. We must not stifle the research and treatment by placing doctors and scientists in fear that they will violate criminal law. To do so would deny infertile couples access to these important treatments.

Whatever action we take, we must be careful that out of fear of remote consequences we do not chill valuable scientific research, such as that for the treatment and prevention of infertility or research into new contraceptive technologies. The essential advances we have made in this century and prior ones have been based on the principles of inquiry and experiment. We must tread lightly lest we risk trampling this spirit. Consider the example of Galileo, who was exiled for advocating the theory that the Earth rotated around the Sun. It is not an easy balance to simultaneously promote careful scientific advancement while also protecting ourselves from what is dangerous, but we must strive to do so. Lives depend on it.

Mr. Speaker, we must think carefully before we vote on this legislation, which will have far reaching implications on scientific and medical advancement and set the tone for congressional oversight of the scientific community.

SECURING AMERICA'S FUTURE ENERGY ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 1, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4) to enhance energy conservation, research and development and to provide for security and diversity in the energy supply for the American people, and for other purposes:

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, I continue to be concerned about the energy situation in the Pacific Northwest. Earlier this year, language was offered in House Energy and Water Appropriations bill to increase the borrowing authority at the Bonneville Power Administration by \$2 billion for transmission upgrading. I understand the language has been put into the Energy and Water bill on the Senate side.

Part of the transmission problem in the Northwest has been created by the temporary closure of aluminum facilities, especially those in Western Montana and Eastern Washington.

I am concerned about Bonneville's actions to reduce and possibly eliminate future electricity sales to the aluminum smelters in the Northwest, which collectively make up about 40% of total U.S. primary aluminum production. These actions will not only have significant and adverse impacts on the transmission system in the Northwest, but will also create economic dislocations in the communities in which these facilities have operated. This is not just a Northwest issue, however, since it could adversely affect the global supply and demand for aluminum.

I have raised these issues with the Department of Energy and will continue to work on them as a priority. As the Committee continues to deal with energy legislation, we may hold hearings on this subject and may consider legislative remedies to the situation in the Northwest. I intend to preserve and exer-

cise the Energy and Commerce Committee's jurisdiction over BPA's transmission and power sales issues.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR SUPERCOMPUTING APPLICATIONS

HON. TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the National Center for Supercomputing Applications at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and its new role in building the largest, most comprehensive computational infrastructure ever deployed for open scientific research. The Distributed Terascale Facility, or DTF, will provide the computing power that will enable the scientific discoveries of the 21st century, including computers capable of processing trillions of calculations per second and hundreds of terabytes of data storage capacity. The DTF computing systems will begin operation in 2002 and the network connecting these computational and data resources will be 16 times faster than today's fastest high speed research network.

On Wednesday, September 5, in my State of Illinois, a new facility is being dedicated, which will house the main computing engines of the DTF. The state-of-the-art facility will be connected to resources and research centers across the country through an ultra-highspeed network.

There is no question that scientific research is crucial to our nation's future success. Scientific discoveries and technological innovations not only drive our economy, but they provide a better quality of life for our citizens. In the recent past, we have seen phenomenal scientific advances that promise to help us understand the workings of the brain, discover new drugs to fight cancer, accurately predict severe storms, and build safer, more durable airplanes, buildings and bridges. The high-performance computers and resources connected by an ultrafast network to form the DTA "teragrid" will enable the discoveries of the next century. Using the teragrid, scientists and researchers across the continent will be able to share resources, call upon remote databases, develop new applications and visualize the results of complex computer simulations.

I applaud all those involved in this partnership to make the DTF a reality: the National Science Foundation for providing \$53 million for the project; Qwest Communications, IBM, and Intel, for their technological contributions; and the research centers that will build and deploy the DTF-The National Center for Supercomputing Applications at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; the San Diego Supercomputing Center at the University of California, San Diego; Argonne National Laboratory in Argonne, Illinois, and the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena.

In closing, I extend my best wishes and congratulations to the dedicated people in these organizations who are clearly committed to employing cutting-edge technologies to build the 21st century's computing and information infrastructure. This infrastructure will help keep our businesses competitive, assist the best scientists and researchers across our

nation in advancing the frontiers of discovery, and allow us to solve the most pressing problems of our time.

CONGRATULATING THE ROCHESTER HOST LIONS CLUB ON ITS 80TH ANNIVERSARY, AUGUST 30, 2001

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, recognizing that the Rochester Host Lions Club is part of the Lions Club International, which was founded in Chicago, Illinois in 1917; and acknowledging the Rochester Host Lions Club, chartered on September 2, 1921, is the oldest Lions Club in New York State;

Recognizing that the Rochester Host Lions Club's dedication to serving those in need has made a measurable impact on the community, by contributing to the betterment of the City of Rochester, its surrounding areas, and New York State;

Recognizing the Rochester Host Lions Club's significant efforts in serving persons who are visually, hearing, and handicapped impaired, including SightFirst, the world's largest blindness prevention program; and acknowledging the Lions' efforts to establish the first eye bank in the United States;

Recognizing the Rochester Host Lions Club's many other community service efforts, including purchasing glasses for the needy, volunteering for the Salvation Army Christmas collection, hosting fundraising events for various community service organizations, and contributing funding to shelters, youth centers, community groups, and substance abuse treatment centers;

Urging the Rochester Host Lions Club to continue its exemplary public service to the community, as evidenced by its current fundraising work to expand its school-based health clinic program to include a dental and eye care facility;

Recognizing that members and friends of the Rochester Host Lions Club have come together this evening, August 30, 2001, to commemorate this important day in the Lions Club's history, its 80th Anniversary;

Resolved that I, Rep. Louise M. Slaughter, congratulate the Rochester Host Lions Club on its 80th Anniversary; and resolved that this proclamation will be submitted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SECURING AMERICA'S FUTURE ENERGY ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 1, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill, (H.R. 4) to enhance energy conservation, research and development and to provide for security and diversity in the energy supply for the American people, and for other purposes.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 4, the Securing America's Future Energy (SAFE) Act, and urge my colleagues to vote against this legislation.

The growth of the U.S. economy over the last decade has significantly increased our nation's need for energy. Maintaining a reliable and affordable supply of power is essential to American businesses and consumers, and we must take precautions to ensure that our economy is not stalled due to blackouts or prohibitively high energy costs. Our nation's energy policy should guarantee access to affordable power, encourage conservation efforts, and pursue increased use of environmentally responsible and renewable sources of energy. While I applaud the House's effort to address our nation's energy needs, I am greatly troubled by some of the provisions of the SAFE Act.

H.R. 4 permits energy exploration in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR), which I strongly oppose, as drilling in this environmentally fragile area would have a harmful impact on its diverse array of animal and bird species. I am greatly disappointed by this destructive provision, and believe we must protect Alaskan wilderness by continuing the current moratorium on drilling in ANWR.

The SAFE Act also misses a prime opportunity to decrease oil consumption by increasing corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards for our nation's vehicles. I support the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT) to require sport utility vehicles (SUV's) to meet the fuel efficiency requirements of passenger vehicles, rather than adhere to the current light trucks standard. Closing this "SUV loophole" could reduce U.S. daily oil consumption by 1 million barrels—the approximate daily estimated oil yield from the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

I am also disturbed that the bill provides such extensive tax breaks to the oil and gas industry. Though the energy sector is reporting record profits, H.R. 4 offers billions of dollars in tax deductions for oil and gas activities. This provision is particularly egregious in light of the recently passed \$1.35 trillion tax cut that now endangers our federal surplus. Additionally, the bill further threatens our dwindling surplus by repealing existing fuel taxes for railroad and inland waterway transportation.

Again, I appreciate the efforts of many of my colleagues to address our nation's energy needs, but I have significant reservations with some of the priorities of H.R. 4, and hope that we will be able to address some of these concerns in the near future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, due to a field hearing of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the Committee on Veterans Affairs being held in my district, I shall be unavoidably absent for today.

HONORING THE CAREER OF DR.
ROBERT BYERS, M.D.

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the long and decorated career of Dr. Robert Maxwell Byers. The oldest son of Dr. John Maxwell Byers and Charlotte Winchester Byers, Robert has spent more than 30 years at the M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, in Houston, Texas.

Dr. Byers grew up in the small town of Elkton, Maryland. An athletic teen who excelled in baseball, basketball, and track, Robert continued his athletic participation at Duke University, where he studied pre-Med. In 1959, he entered the University of Maryland Medical School in Baltimore where he excelled in his academic studies and received membership to the AOA and the Rush Honor Medical Society. In 1961, he married his high school sweetheart, Marcia Davis.

During his third year of Medical School, Robert was commissioned an Ensign in the United States Naval Reserve, and later rose to the rank of Captain in 1986. In 1963, Dr. Byers began his general surgical residency at the University Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland. Five years later, he left for the Republic of Vietnam, as a fully trained general surgeon, with the 1st Marine Division. He received a unit commendation medal and combat action ribbon for his service in Vietnam. In 1969, he was certified by the American Board of Surgery. The following year, after his discharge from the Navy, he moved his family to Houston, Texas.

In Houston, Dr. Byers began a fellowship in Surgical Oncology at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center. This was the decision that molded his career in Head and Neck Surgical Oncology. Over the past thirty years at the M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Dr. Byers climbed the ranks to Professor and Surgeon. His career has been decorated with many awards and honors. He was honored with the distinguished Alano J. Ballantyne, Chair of Head and Neck Surgery in 1998, and was selected to give the Hayes Martin Memorial Lecture at the 5th International Conference on Head and Neck Cancer. Dr. Byers has authored or co-authored more than 200 works, including published papers, book chapters, and monographs. Throughout his time at M.D. Anderson he has contributed to the education of more than 300 residents, who are now becoming the future leaders of this field of health care.

In addition to his professional work, Dr. Byers has played an active role in the Houston community. With four sons, MacGregor, Robby, Matthew, and John, he was actively involved in coaching Little League and basketball. All of us in the greater Houston area have benefited from Dr. Byers' dedication and commitment to the medical field and his family.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Robert Maxwell Byers is a Veteran, a doctor, a father, a community activist, and a man whose commitment to the public good sets a model for future generations to follow. I applaud the long and accomplished career of Dr. Robert Maxwell Byers and wish him continued success in future endeavors.

GROUND ZERO

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of members an article from *Washingtonian Magazine*, December 2001, entitled "Ground Zero." Harry Jaffe deserves credit for his early focus on the burial of munitions and toxic chemicals in the District of Columbia's Spring Valley community and on the government's non-disclosure of information to the D.C. government and its residents.

As a result of Mr. Jaffe's work, other media reports and our own investigation, the D.C. Subcommittee held hearings on July 27, and asked the General Accounting Office to conduct a full-scale investigation of the Spring Valley site as well as others in the city, where munitions or chemicals might have been discarded.

[From the *Washingtonian Magazine*, Dec. 2001]

GROUND ZERO

(By Harry Jaffe)

Rick Feeney was cutting the grass one day in 1992 when he heard his black retriever, Kerry, yelping and whining in the construction site next to his home on Glenbrook Road in DC's Spring Valley. He looked over to see the dog in the freshly dug earth, shaking her head, liquid coming from her eyes and mouth. When Feeney went to help, his own eyes started to water, the skin on his arms started to sting, and a bitter taste filled his mouth.

"Feels a lot like I've been gassed," Feeney thought, recalling his training in the Navy, when he had walked through clouds of tear gas. He went home and hosed off himself and his dog. But every time he mowed his lawn, his eyes watered and his nose ran. Finally the hole was covered over and the house completed—now the home of American University president Benjamin Ladner.

A few months later, on January 5, 1993, construction workers digging trenches for new houses in Spring Valley a half mile northwest of Feeney's home unearthed what looked like rusted bombs. In a matter of hours, Army bomb-removal units arrived by helicopter from Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland. With gas masks on their hips, they determined that the canisters were World War I-era chemical mortar rounds and 75-millimeter shells. Some were live and might contain mustard gas, a lethal chemical that caused blindness, skin blisters, and internal and external bleeding in 400,000 World War I soldiers.

Nan Whalen, who lives near the trench, was at home when an acquaintance phoned. "My God, Nan, what's going on in your neighborhood?" asked the caller from her car. She had been invited to a dinner party at Vice President Dan Quayle's home on the Naval Observatory grounds and had just heard that it might be canceled. The Army was worried that a live shell might detonate and send a gas cloud drifting over the vice president's house.

The first night the Army held a meeting for the community at a church on Westmoreland Circle. Officers told worried residents that the bombs had been left by soldiers who had used the area to produce and test chemical weapons in 1918. They assured residents that everything would be taken care of.

Rick Feeney stopped an Army officer on the way out and told him about his reaction

to the fumes from the property on Glenbrook Road.

"I assumed it was tear gas," he told the officer, "or something that made you feel that you had been gassed." The officer turned to an aide. "Make sure we take a look at this," he said. The Army never contacted Feeney, a writer and event manager who works at home. If it checked out his story, he never knew about it.

Through the rest of 1993 and into 1994, the Army recovered 141 munitions, including 42 poison-gas shells. In stages, officials evacuated 72 homes in the zone around the bomb pit while soldiers searched for buried munitions; in 1994, 130 families were asked to move out, mostly during weekdays, while bomb specialists searched for more ordnance.

In 1995 the Army Corps of Engineers issued a report describing its explorations and excavations. In sum, it said it had completed its work; Spring Valley was safe. The situation there required "no further action."

Five years later, that seems far from true. Scientist and engineers have determined that the Army missed a number of pits containing buried munitions and toxic chemicals. The search for bomb pits and contaminated soil and water is under way once again. Prodded by DC environmental scientists, the Army Corps of Engineers launched a fresh operation to find and remove hazardous materials from the area. So far it has unearthed twice as many munitions as were found in 1993. Evidence of more toxic chemicals is mounting.

Documents reviewed under the freedom of Information Act and interviews with investigators and scientists reveal that:

—The Army plans to evacuate two buildings at American University and five houses early next year while it excavates what is believed to be a disposal site for laboratories that produced lethal munitions.

—The Army has found high levels of arsenic in a part of Spring Valley once called "Arsenic Valley" because of its proximity to a lab that used arsenic in making chemical munitions. Rick Feeney's home lies in its center. Within its borders are a childcare center on AU campus and multimillion-dollar mansions on Indian Lane. The federal government lists arsenic, a poisonous heavy metal, as the most hazardous on its toxic-substance list. Health officials have warned people in Spring Valley against eating food grown in their gardens.

—Theodore J. Gordon, chief operating officer for DC's Department of Health, has asked the Corps to ensure that the groundwater in Spring Valley is clear of toxic chemicals, especially arsenic. Some of Spring Valley's groundwater drains towards Dalecarlia Reservoir, which supplies water to DC. Is there arsenic on the bottom of the reservoir? "That's a possibility", Gordon says.

—Two people who lived in houses built over a 1918 training trench used to test chemical weapons contracted aplastic anemia, a blood disorder that occurs when the bone marrow stops making enough healthy blood cells. The cause of the disease is unknown, but environmental toxins are suspected.

—According to internal documents and interviews with investigators, five federal agencies, led by the EPA and including the FBI, are investigating whether "criminal false statements" contributed to the Corps' determination in 1995 that "no further action" was necessary.

While Spring Valley residents learned in 1993 that their neighborhood was built on top of a chemical-weapons proving ground, documents show that American University and the Army knew at least in 1986 that there were "possible burial sites," according to documents filed in lawsuits and reports ob-

tained through FOIA. American University knew as early as 1921, when a campus publication referred to buried weapons on campus.

Lawsuits have been filed in the case. Former district judge Stanley Sporkin ruled in 1997 that the Army had a "duty to warn" people about the buried bombs: "The Army in this case created the hazard and literally 'covered it up.'" Sporkin wrote in ruling on a lawsuit filed against the Army by a developer in 1996. The Spring Valley investigation is more than a story about buried munitions; it's also about buried intentions and hidden agendas. At critical junctures a community's health and welfare appear to have been sacrificed for bureaucratic infighting and concerns about public image. And the people of Spring Valley have been in conflict over whether to protect their property values or to actively investigate potential risks. There is now no hard evidence of cancer clusters in Spring Valley, but there's no question that the health risks deserved scientific scrutiny years ago. Says Kenneth Schuster, a US Environmental Protection Agency scientist investigating Spring Valley: There is an indication of high incidence of cancer and rare blood diseases. Are they related to the buried munitions? We don't know, but I'm pushing for an epidemiological study.

"There a lot of unfinished business in Spring Valley."

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE AVIVA K.
BOBB

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional individual and good friend, Judge Aviva K. Bobb, Supervising Judge of the Family Law Department of the Los Angeles County Superior Court. Judge Bobb will be honored on September 29, 2001 with the Levitt & Quinn Family Law Center Award for Outstanding Community Service.

Judge Bobb has served in the Los Angeles Superior Court since 1994. She previously served for 14 years in the Los Angeles Municipal Court where she was the presiding, assistant presiding, and supervising judge. Before appointment to the bench, she served as the Executive Director of the San Fernando Valley Neighborhood Association and as the Executive Director of the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles. She is a graduate of Boalt Hall School of Law.

In 2000, she was named to her current post as Supervising Judge of the Family Law Department, where she has established a national reputation as an outstanding expert in how to address problems resulting from divorce and child custody questions.

In addition to her distinguished career on the bench, Judge Bobb is a member of the Judicial Council of California, where she served on the Court Technology Advisory Committee and the Task Force on Trial Court Employees. Judge Bobb has also generously given her time, energy and resources to numerous committees of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, and presently is a member of the

Family Law Section Executive Committee. She has been the chair of the California Judges Association Court Administration Committee and vice chairperson of the Judicial Council's Presiding Judges Advisory Committee. Her many contributions to our community include service on the Board of Directors of Bet Tzedek Legal Services, Public Counsel, the Western Center on Law and Poverty, and as a trustee of the Women Lawyers Association of Los Angeles.

Judge Bobb has been the recipient of the Boalt Hall Alumni Association Distinguished Service Award in 1994 and the Judicial Excellence Award of the National Council on Alcoholism of the San Fernando Valley in 1989. The Levitt & Quinn Family Law Center Award is a very special award because it is given only to those who have dedicated themselves to alleviating social problems within the community at the city, county or state level.

It is our distinct pleasure to ask our colleagues to join with us in saluting Judge Bobb for her outstanding achievements, and to congratulate her on receiving this prestigious award.

TRIBUTE TO JEAN RUNYON

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to Jean Runyon, the founder of Runyon Saltzman and Einhorn, Inc., one of the region's largest full-service advertising, public relations, public affairs and social marketing firms. Jean is the recipient of The Salvation Army's "Partners In Community Service" Award. As her friends and family gather to celebrate Jean's wonderful achievement, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in saluting one of Sacramento's most talented citizen leaders.

Jean first arrived in Sacramento in 1955 from her hometown of Berkeley, California where she enjoyed a hobby career as a stage actress. She devoted her time and energy to the Music Circus, planning theater parties. During her first year as the group's public relations chief, Jean helped Music Circus realize its first annual profit. As news spread of her outstanding talent for publicizing events, business owners approached her for advice on their own public relations projects.

In 1956, she founded Runyon and Associates. Focusing on a variety of advertising and public relations campaigns, Jean quickly and rightfully earned a reputation for delivering results. Within a few years, Jean became the first woman to be named "PR Man of the Year" by the Sacramento Public Relations Roundtable.

Today, Runyon Saltzman & Einhorn is one of Sacramento's top advertising agencies and is widely recognized for its creative work. In the early 90s, the agency branched into social marketing campaigns having put their efforts to work on behalf of a variety of environmental and public health issues. These campaigns communicated the importance of preserving clean air, avoiding tobacco, preventing teen pregnancy, stopping elder abuse and obtaining health insurance for children. The investment in this field paid off with proven results, as evidenced by national, regional and local industry recognition.

A number of nonprofit and community organizations have continued to recognize Jean for her tireless support and humanitarianism over the years. She has served on almost every major board in Sacramento, in addition to being the first female member of the Sutter Hospital Board of Trustees and the prestigious Downtown Rotary. Recently, she was honored with the naming of the Jean Runyon Little Theatre, celebrating that love for the performing arts, which later launched her career as a Sacramento public relations executive.

She has never forgotten the importance of donating time to her community. She has worked with dozens of charities and community nonprofit organizations, from such cultural institutions as the Crocker Art Museum, to groups like Make-A-Wish Foundation that help children, to organizations like The Salvation Army that help everyone. Jean's commitment to serving her community is truly an inspiration and example to her fellow citizens.

Mr. Speaker, as Ms. Jean Runyon's friends and family gather for the award ceremony, I am honored to pay tribute to one of Sacramento's most honorable citizens. Her successes are unparalleled, and it is a great honor for me to have the opportunity to pay tribute to her contributions. I ask all my colleagues to join with me in wishing my dear, dear friend Jean continued success in all her future endeavors.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MARY LAW ON HER RETIREMENT

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my gratitude to Mary C. Law, a great friend of mine who is retiring in a few weeks after serving my home county for two decades.

Mary began her career as Butler County Treasurer in September of 1981. Her twenty years of service to myself and my neighbors have been marked by too many accomplishments to name here. However, one of her most significant achievements while in office was to provide working mothers in her office with flex time and job-sharing to work around their children and children's schedules.

Aside from her great work as Treasurer, Mary has been an active supporter of many charitable organizations in the city of Hamilton and throughout all of Butler County. She is truly a great leader, both in office and throughout our community.

Mary always has been a great friend to me. She always has been willing to help me when I have needed it. I wish her a healthy and joyful retirement. Her services will be deeply missed, and she will be remembered as a dedicated and respected community leader.

BIPARTISAN PATIENT PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2563) to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to protect consumers in managed care plans and other health coverage:

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to express my sadness over the bill before us today. Let me begin by saying that I am a cosponsor—once proud—of H.R. 2563, the Ganske-Dingell-Norwood Patient's Bill of Rights. When I signed onto this bill, this was a truly Bipartisan Patient Protection Act.

But there have been some changes. And the kicker? The kicker is that I, a cosponsor of this bill, was not told what those changes were. None of us were, not until the eleventh hour. I do know that this bill has been gutted. What I know, is that there have been back room deals and secret negotiations. As a result, what was once a good bill is now one I am extremely disappointed with. The process by which new provisions have been developed has been a deceptive one. We started with a very bipartisan process to develop workable language, but unfortunately, that process was hijacked. Instead, deals were made behind closed doors. Even when improvements were suggested that would improve the language, they were ignored. This process was a disgrace to the House and the American people, who would benefit far more from a bipartisan and open process.

The Patient's Bill of Rights I put my name on, is now the Providers Bill of Rights. The patient's Bill of Rights that we had yesterday would have ensured that patients come first—not HMO profits or health plan bureaucrats. The Providers Bill of Rights we have before us today, fought for by the other party, strips these provisions and makes sure a calculator, not caring physicians and concerned families retain control over medical decisions.

Our bill allowed doctors to make the decisions about what is medically necessary and not an HMO bean counter. It gave patients access to information about all available treatments and not just the cheapest. Can someone from the other side please explain why that's so bad? Will they please come to my district and explain it to the working families in my hometown why this is not a good idea? And while you're at it, could you explain it to me too? Because I don't understand. I don't understand why requiring HMOs to provide access to emergency care or specialists, or direct access for women to an OB-GYN, or giving a patient a chance to try an innovative new treatment that could save their life—I don't understand why these are not rights that the other side of the aisle thinks all Americans in all health plans should have. I don't understand why Republicans in this House are opposed to putting health decisions back in human hands where they belong.

Perhaps the most frustrating part of this debate has been the horrible and unconscionable scare tactics. Not a day has gone by in

the past two weeks, that I have turned on my television and not seen a commercial from the health insurance companies arguing that the Ganske-Dingell bill will increase the number of uninsured. The fact remains, that the Congressional Budget Office has reported that the patient protections in this bill will only increase premiums by 4 percent over 5 years. This translates into only \$1.19 per month for the average employee. But they don't tell you that. CBO also found that the provision to hold health plans accountable—the provision the other side of the aisle opposes the most and claims would cause health care costs to skyrocket—would only account for 40 cents of that amount. But they won't tell you that either. They also won't tell you that an independent study by the consulting firm Coopers and Lybrand indicates that the cost of the liability provisions is potentially less than that, estimating that premiums would increase between three and 13 cents a month per enrollee, or 0.03 percent.

This is a small price to pay to make sure that health plans cover the health care services we all deserve.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is a sham, these amendments, poison pills. I urge my colleagues to stand with me and pass a true Patient's Bill of Rights that provides real protections for all the 170 million Americans enrolled in a health insurance plan.

HONORING RICHARD "DICK" MOSS

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Richard "Dick" Moss for his contributions to the agricultural water needs of California's Central Valley. After many years of dedicated service, Mr. Moss is retiring as General Manager of the Friant Water Users Authority (FWUA).

Moss graduated from California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo, in agricultural engineering. He is a registered civil engineer in California and a graduate of the California Agricultural Leadership Program. His career began with the USDA Soil Conservation Service. Moss served three years as a Lower Tule River Irrigation District staff engineer and later as the manager of the Orange Cove Irrigation District.

Formed on October 1, 1985, the FWUA has been managed by Dick from its inception. A joint powers agency, the FWUA has 25 member districts in portions of five San Joaquin Valley counties, all of which contract for water delivered through the Central Valley Project's Friant-Kern and Madera canals. Friant districts serve one million irrigated acres and 15,000 mostly small family farmers along the southern San Joaquin Valley's East Side.

Moss has long been active in water organizations and water issues in California and the West. He has guided the FWUA in search of solutions to major water questions, including the ongoing consensus-based cooperative effort with environmental organizations on San Joaquin River restoration possibilities. Earlier this year, the FWUA aided most Friant agencies in gaining enactment of 25-year water service renewal contracts with the Bureau of

Reclamation. Even though he is leaving the FWUA, Moss will still work diligently on various water issues in the Central Valley.

Moss will be leaving the FWUA to establish his own engineering consulting firm. Moss, his wife Charlene and their three children live near Ivanhoe in Tulare County.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Richard "Dick" Moss for his years of service to the Friant Water Users Authority. I wish Mr. Moss continued success in the years to come.

HONORING LUIS RAUL CERNA-BACA

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to honor the life and charitable spirit of my good friend, a loyal patriot, Luis Raul Cerna-Baca.

Born to an army colonel and a housewife in Camoapa, Nicaragua, Luis did not receive a formal education. However, his incredible thirst for knowledge, solid work ethic, and commitment to his family and fellow man, laid the foundation for a life of success, dedication, and charity, which serves as an example to us all of the determination of the human spirit.

At an early age, Luis sought ingenious ways to make a living and to reading whatever books he was able to locate. Through hard work and personal sacrifice, Luis Raul Cerna-Baca rose to become a leading businessman and a member of the Nicaraguan Congress. His character, intellect, and dedicated spirit was respected by his colleagues, who sought his counsel and advice in the many matters facing his nation.

A man of vision, Luis began to invest in the real estate, agriculture, mining industries, in which he found personal financial success. However, he never forgot how hard he had worked to succeed, those who had helped him, and those who had been left behind. A true humanitarian, his charitable spirit overtook him and he set out to help those in need throughout his country in any and every way possible. He donated scholarships, built housing and roads, and donated lands and funds to establish the "Eliseo Picado Institute," in Matagalpa, Nicaragua, where more than five thousand students receive housing and education.

In recognition of his humanitarian assistance, Mr. Cerna, now a U.S. citizen, has been honored with numerous awards and by leaders and dignitaries from throughout Nicaragua and the United States. In Miami, he was recognized for his assistance to immigrants from Nicaragua and around the world. In January of 2000, he was selected as one of the "Personalities of the 20th Century in Nicaragua," and was named benefactor of Matagalpa, Nicaragua. This October, Mr. Cerna will be awarded a Doctorate from the University of Nicaragua.

In the years that I have worked with Luis Cerna, following the Sandanista revolution, to bring justice to the people of Nicaragua, I have had the pleasure of building a lasting friendship with him, his wife, and his family. The strength of his character, the commitment of his spirit, the kindness of his heart, and the

hope that he holds for the people of Nicaragua, our nation, and our world, serves as a guiding light and a role model for his family, his community, and our nation.

STATE LEGISLATURES ENDORSE "OPERATION RESPECT"

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to call attention to the recent vote of the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) in support of Operation Respect, which works with school administrators, teachers, legislators and others to promote character education and social-emotional learning in our nation's schools. The resolution was unanimously endorsed by the NCSL convention in August and marks a strong commitment on the part of lawmakers throughout this country to ending taunting, bullying and violence in our schools.

This is an enormously important initiative. Our nation has been naturally shocked each time a brutal act of violence has occurred at a school and we are all committed to eliminating such dangerous behavior. We also have to be better attuned to the acts of taunting, violence and bullying that precede many such acts, and that are, unfortunately, far more common on campuses daily.

A Little Hoover Commission report in California earlier this year found that "alienated and disaffected young people are escaping the attention of families, friends and teachers until they explode into violence." A recent survey of more than 2,000 students in grades 8–11 nationwide found that 80 percent said that they had experienced physical or verbal sexual harassment at school.

Parents and teachers cannot allow this situation to continue and neither can legislators. Sound program models like "Don't Laugh At Me," developed by Operation Respect, are being utilized in many classrooms throughout the nation, and we need to give strong federal support for their expansion and integration into the school curricula as local educators see fit.

Earlier this year, Peter Yarrow came to both the Democratic Caucus and the Republican Conference of the House of Representatives to explain the urgent need for programs like "Don't Laugh at Me," and he received a vigorous, bipartisan response. Now is the time for us to follow up on the strong feelings and pledges of support Mr. Yarrow generated by casting our votes in favor of adequate funding for character education and social-emotional learning programs and teacher training both in upcoming appropriations legislation and in the pending education bill.

In the meantime, I want to share with my colleagues in the House the text of the resolution just adopted by the National Conference of State Legislatures in support of this important initiative.

National Conference of State Legislatures
Resolution in Support of the Efforts of Operation Respect Inc

Whereas, NCSL joins the National Association of Secondary School Principals, American Association of School Administrators, Council of Great City Colleges of Education,

National Education Association, Council of the Great City Schools, American School Counselors Association, National School Boards Association, National Middle School Association, and American Federation of Teachers in Supporting efforts to "Meet the crisis of violence head-on, while simultaneously addressing the academic needs of students, giving them the tools to become whole, productive human beings; responsible, humane, ethical, participating members of our democracy and our society;" and

Whereas, NCSL applauds the goals of Operation Respect and its efforts to work with state legislatures to ensure the health and well-being of the next generation of children: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That, NCSL forwards Operation Respect's proposals for state legislative action for review and consideration where appropriate by the 50 state legislatures, territories and commonwealths of the United States.

HONORING GARO MARDIROSSIAN

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Garo Mardirossian for being selected as Los Angeles' Trial Lawyer of the Year 2000. Mardirossian was selected for the honor by the board of governors of the Consumer Attorneys Association of Los Angeles.

Mardirossian is originally from Aleppo, Syria. Due to that government's intolerance of Christian-Armenians, his family moved to Lebanon and lived in Beirut for two years. At the age of eleven, Garo and his family decided to relocate to Cleveland, Ohio. From Cleveland they moved to La Mirada and finally settled in Los Angeles, California.

Mardirossian earned his Bachelor's degree in Economics from UCLA and earned his law degree from Whittier Law School in 1981. Later that same year, he founded the Law Offices of Garo Mardirossian. His firm started out by handling small personal injury and auto injury cases. Garo has established himself and his firm as defenders of the U.S. Constitution. He often speaks at attorney association's conventions, bar association meetings, and at law schools.

Garo's trial achievements include:

Palmer v. Schindler Elevator Company—in which Garo won a \$5.75 million verdict for his client who suffered post-concussion syndrome and a broken arm and leg when a belt in an elevator disintegrated.

Saakyan v. Modern Auto—an eight year case of defective tires where the jury returned a verdict of \$21 million.

Hakiman v. Gabbai—in which a jury returned a verdict of \$6.65 million for a man badly burned due to an apartment complex full of malfunctioning stoves.

Since 1986, Garo has been married to his wife Kathy, who is also a lawyer in his firm. They have three children: Ani, Nora & Kevin.

Mr. Speaker, I want to honor Garo Mardirossian for being selected as Los Angeles' Trial Lawyer of the Year 2000. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Mr. Mardirossian and his family many more years of continued success.

THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF AN INDEPENDENT UKRAINE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues to the Flag Raising celebration of the 10th Anniversary of Independent Ukraine, that was held at 12:30 p.m. in Rockland County, New York, on August 26, 2001, at the County Offices Complex, in New City.

This event was sponsored by the Ukrainian Community of Rockland, under the leadership of Ukrainian American Veterans of Rockland, with their former National Commander, Dr. Vasyl Luchkiw, serving as the Event Chairman. I commend the Rockland County Executive, the Honorable Scott Vanderhoef, the Chairman of the County Legislature, the Honorable Ilan Schoenberger, and our County Legislators for providing a place to hold the celebrations. I also would like to extend a special thanks to the Honorable Theodore Dusanenko for his help throughout the years, and a heartfelt thanks to all of the participants for making this celebration possible.

I join the members of the Ukrainian Community in celebrating this significant anniversary. It is a miracle that, without bloodshed, the Soviet Empire, which held the Ukraine in its thrall, has melted away.

The anniversary program included thoughtful remarks by Commander Luchkiw, which I ask to be printed at this point in the RECORD for the information of my colleagues:

ON THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY . . .

(By Dr. Vasyl Luchkiw)

UKRAINE MADE IT!!! Ukrainian people made it! Contrary to all predictions and against all odds, Ukraine not only survived the past ten years, but actually made significant progress on its way to become a western democratic state. Even economy has been edging upward and there is hope for Ukrainian people who have suffered politically, economically, culturally and even spiritually for so many years. But there remains a lot to be done and Ukraine probably will not be able to do it alone. It needs help. It needs help in the broadest meaning of the word. Yes, it even needs help with fighting corruption. The 75 years of corrupt Soviet government and society left its indelible mark on Ukraine and it does not know how to get rid of it.

Western world must remember, that Ukraine greeted restoration of its independence with empty hands and empty coffers. Since that fateful day in August 1991, Ukraine had to improvise every step of the way. Its people had to suffer the brunt of economic shortfalls. The struggle is not over yet and west better not wait too long with its help.

There has been talk about a type of "Marshal Plan" for Ukraine. Whatever it is, it better come soon. Procrastination with help for Ukraine may turn into disaster for western Europe, if not the entire democratic world. Ukraine's neighbor to the north is waiting "ready and willing." It is aching for a chance to "show" people of Ukraine that it is he that truly cares about Ukraine and that is he to whom Ukraine should turn for support and guidance. Need we say more?

This 10th anniversary is an appropriate time for the Western world, and particularly for the United States, through its congress

and administration, to demonstrate strong support for Ukraine and its people (despite legitimate concerns on such as freedom of the press, rule of law, piracy and copyright, continuation of political and economic reforms, etc.), particularly now that Ukraine appears to be drawn more and more toward Russia.

The 10th anniversary is not the time to turn Ukraine and its people away from the West. Rather, this is time for the United States to do as is suggested in the House Resolution 222: "continue to assist in building a truly independent Ukraine through encouraging and supporting democratic and market-economy transformation in Ukraine, keeping the doors of Europe and trans-Atlantic institution open to this nation."

SPEECH BY PROF. BASILLIO CATANIA

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, recently, I took to the floor to tell our colleagues about Antonio Meucci, who is one of history's forgotten inventors. I would like to take this opportunity now to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD excerpts of a lecture of Prof. Basillio Catania that he gave in October 2000 at New York University. I believe you will find it very informative and illuminating. I commend it to all our colleagues.

ANTONIO MEUCCI, INVENTOR OF THE TELEPHONE: UNEARTHING THE LEGAL AND SCIENTIFIC PROOFS

For 12 years I have researched the life and inventions of Antonio Meucci. My research was largely based on original documents, found in archives located in Italy, Cuba and the United States. Here I will briefly touch on topics connected with Meucci's priority in the invention of the telephone, namely, the Bell v. Globe trial, the United States v. Bell trial, and the scientific proofs of Meucci's priority.

Regarding the Bell v. Globe trial, it is known that Judge Wallace's decision, issued in New York on 19 July 1887, ruled in favor of the Bell Company against the Globe Telephone Company and Meucci. The report of this trial is at 31 F. 729 (Cir. Ct., S.D.N.Y., 1887). In particular, the Deposition of Antonio Meucci is also available in many public libraries, such as the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress.

However, it must be remarked that, while the Bell Company had sued the Globe Company and Meucci for patent infringement, it is largely unknown that the U.S. Government sued the Bell Company and Graham Bell for fraud, collusion and deception in obtaining the telephone patent(s). See 32 F. 591 (Cir. Ct., D. Mass., 1887). The U.S. Government set out to prove that Meucci—not Bell—had discovered the electromagnetic telephone and that the German Philipp Reiss had discovered the variable resistance transmitter, later called the "microphone." In other words, whereas in New York the Bell Company claimed that Bell, not Meucci, was the inventor of the telephone, in Washington the Government claimed the opposite. Here is a brief chronology of what had happened in Washington, before the commencement of the Bell action against Meucci.

As early as 31 August 1885, the U.S. Solicitor General consented to petitions from several parties and authorized the U.S. Attorney for Western Tennessee to institute a suit

in the name of the Government to annul the Bell patents.

On 9 September, a bill of complaint against the Bell Company and Graham Bell was filed.

On 29 September, the Globe Company filed a petition with the Department of Justice, supporting the action of the Government and upholding Meucci's priority.

On 9 October, the U.S. Solicitor General suspended the proceedings, in order to allow the Secretary of the Interior, Lucius Lamar, who had jurisdiction over the Patent Office, to launch an investigation of its activity in this connection and report recommendations to the Department of Justice.

On 9 November, the Secretary commenced public hearings, with the aim of determining if there was ground for further proceedings against Bell and the Bell Company.

In January, 1886, the Interior Secretary recommended the institution of a suit against Graham Bell and the Bell Company, in the name and on behalf of the Government of the United States. He accompanied his letter with all reports, arguments and exhibits put ahead at the hearings.

Now, while the Secretary was holding said hearings, the Bell Company filed a bill of complaint against the Globe Company and Meucci in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. Judge Wallace, who had already ruled four times in favor of Bell for patent infringement in other cases, presided over this court. It was, therefore, evident that the Bell move was more a maneuver to counteract the attack of the Government, than to sue the Globe Company for an (otherwise non-existent) infringement. The Bell Company was confident to win quickly in New York, also to create a situation of *res adjudicata* in an eventual trial with the Government and to hamper the action in favor of Meucci in Washington. The Secretary of the Interior negatively commented the Bell move in New York.

The trial in New York against Globe and Meucci went on swiftly, as expected by the Bell Company, and it came to a decision in about one and a half years. On the contrary, the action of the Government, hampered by the obstructionism of the Bell lawyers, dragged for twelve years, up to the end of 1897, when it was discontinued after the parent(s) had expired—without settling the underlying issue of who had priority to invention of the telephone. Moreover, the record of this trial was never printed and is now only available, with some difficulty, from the National Archives, mostly in typescript or manuscript, being spread among different groups and cities.

We must point out that, in the Bell v. Globe trial, the counsel for Globe and Meucci, David Humphreys, filed only nine out of the about fifty affidavits in favor of Meucci that were formerly exhibited and elucidated in Washington before the Interior Secretary. Counsel's main concern was to prove that Globe did not infringe the Bell patents, not having sold nor operated any telephones.

Notwithstanding, Judge Wallace could not ignore the many witnesses that had testified to have successfully spoken through various Meucci's telephones. But he disposed of all such witnesses by ruling that the spoken words that they had heard were from a string telephone, not an electric telephone. As known, the "string telephone" is a toy used by children to talk with the aid of two cans and a rope or wire pulled stout between the cans. By ruling that way, Judge Wallace discredited Meucci, as having fooled himself, adding insult to injury.

The thesis of Meucci's telephone being a string telephone was advanced in affidavit sworn by one Prof. Charles R. Cross from MIT—incidentally, a good friend of Bell,

Prof. Cross stated that he had carefully studied Meucci's deposition, in order to faithfully reproduce Meucci's telephone layouts in his Physics Laboratory. However, Prof. Cross had omitted to mention in his affidavit a reel of wire that Meucci always inserted in circuit to simulate a long distance. There are three drawings and five different answers in Meucci's deposition where this reel of wire is clearly shown or quoted. Prof. Cross may have purposely omitted it. If he had inserted a reel of wire in his test, the sound could by no means mechanically traverse distance and reach the receiver. It could only be electrically transmitted, if any expert had raised that objection. Prof. Cross and Judge Wallace's thesis of the string telephone could not but fail.

Another obstacle to be surmounted by the Bell lawyers—and next by Judge Wallace—was Meucci's caveat "sound Telegraph." This caveat was filed in the Patent Office on 28 December 1871, many years before the first Bell patent. Though having expired on December 1874, Meucci not being able any more to pay the \$10 annual fee, yet it was a proof of Meucci's priority of invention. Prof. Cross testified that the caveat "plainly and well describes what is known as a lover's telegraph or string telephone." The Globe Company called as their rebuttal witness Thomas Stetson, the patent lawyer who had prepared Meucci's caveat. Surprisingly, Mr. Stetson's testimony was largely in line with Prof. Cross's, poles apart from an affidavit, five years before, which is nothing less than a paean for Meucci as the true inventor of the telephone.

I took the trouble of comparing Mr. Stetson's affidavit of July 1880 with his trial testimony; the latter was in sharp contrast with his affidavit. Thus, Mr. Stetson's volte-face turned out to be a hard blow on Meucci's defense.

Mr. Stetson's false statements could easily have been disproved by the written description that Meucci had provided him in order to prepare the caveat. But Mr. Stetson testified that he had lost it, together with some important letters on the same subject that Meucci had written. He also testified that he did not remember an important drawing, illustrating Meucci's telephone system, drafted for him in 1858 by a painter, Nestore Corradi, and accompanying Meucci's description. Conversely, he exhibited a mysterious letter—that he said he had dictated but not sent to the Globe Company—containing his (quite recent) detraction of Meucci's caveat. He thus enabled Judge Wallace to rule that Meucci's pretensions "are overthrown by his own description of the invention at a time when he deemed it in a condition to patent, and by the evidence of Mr. Stetson."

Among others, the Bell Company called as their witness two Italians, Frederico Garlanda and John Citarotto, who testified that they owned a quite complete collection of *L'Eco d'Italia* (an Italian newspaper of New York), running from 1857 down to 1881. They stated, however, that their collection lacked just the issues from 1 December 1860 to the whole year 1863. We must recall that Meucci's invention was testified as having been published in *L'Eco d'Italia* between the end of 1860 and the beginning of 1861. If retrieved, it would have rendered null the Bell patents. Those precious issues of *L'Eco d'Italia* that lacked from said collection now lack from all main libraries in the United States.

Judge Wallace added some negative statements of his own against Meucci. In fact, he stated in the closing paragraph of his decision that "his [Meucci's] speaking telegraph would never have been offered to the public as an invention if he had not been led by his necessities to trade on the credulity of his

friends; that he intended to induce the three persons of small means and little business experience, who became his associates under the agreement of December 12, 1871, to invest in an invention which he would not offer to [knowledgeable]; men [. . .]; and that this was done in the hope of obtaining such loans and assistance from them as he would temporarily require." Evidently, Judge Wallace chose to neglect the following trial evidence:

First, Meucci's invention was offered, in 1861, to the Telegraphs of Naples, who refused it. This is no wonder because, sixteen years afterwards, Western Union refused to buy the Bell patents.

Second, Meucci offered his invention in 1872 to the American District Telegraph Company.

Third, the partners of the agreement signed on December 12, 1871, shortly before the filing of Meucci's caveat, were: S. Bregaglia, lessee of the Cigar Stand of the Hoffman Cafe in Wall Street, A.Z. Grandi, Secretary of the Italian Consulate in New York and A.A. Tremeschin, a contractor for civil constructions. This would appear much like agreement that Graham Bell stipulated on February 27, 1875, with T. Sanders, a leather merchant, and G.G. Hubbard, an ex patent lawyer and ex railway businessman. In addition, we must remark that Meucci's agreement, instituting the Teletetrofono Company, was an event of great historical importance. It recited that the company aimed "to secure patent for [Meucci's invention] in any State of Europe, or other part of the world, to form copartnerships, to raise companies, to sell or assign, in part, the rights of such invention." It proved that Meucci's invention, unlike Bell's, was ripe to the point that, in 1871, he had envisaged a worldwide development of the telephone.

Fourth, no proof whatsoever is found in the record about Meucci having traded on the credulity of his friends.

From all of the above, we can conclude the analysis of the Bell vs. Globe trial by recalling historiographer Giovanni Schiavo's definition of the decision as "unquestionably one of the most glaring miscarriages in the annals of American justice."

In fact, a few weeks after the New York trial was begun, the Interior Secretary was writing to the Solicitor General, recommending the institution of a suit against Graham Bell and the Bell Company. He attached to his letter three reports on the hearings, drafted by his two Assistant Secretaries and the Commissioner of Patents, as well as all arguments and exhibits presented during the hearings. All three reports recommended the institution of a suit against the Bell Company and Graham Bell, charging fraud and misrepresentation. The Interior Secretary stigmatized in his letter the inadequacy of patent infringement suits instituted by the Bell Company: "In none of these cases has there been or can there be, as I think, such thorough investigation and full adjudication as to the alleged frauds or mistakes occurring in the Patent Office in the issuance of the patent, as could be had in a proceeding instituted and carried on by the Government itself."

Assistant Secretary George A. Jenks stated in his report:

"[. . .] There is also evidence that as early as 1849, Antonio Meucci began experiments with electricity, with reference to the invention of a speaking telephone [. . .]. Up to 1871, [. . .] although much of the time very poor, he constructed several different instruments with which in his own house, he conversed with his wife, and others [. . .]. His testimony is corroborated by his wife, and by affidavits of a very large number of witnesses. He claims that in 1872, he went to Mr. Grant, Vice President of the New York District Telegraph Company, explained his invention, and tried repeatedly to have it tried

on the wires of the Company. This, it is claimed, was used by the telegraph company, and was the basis of the contract between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Bell Telephone Company, dated November 10, 1879. [. . .]"

Assistant Secretary Henry Muldrow remarked, in his report, that "so many witnesses having sworn that the inventions of Meucci, Reis, and others antedated those of Bell in the speaking telephone," he recommended "the institution of a suit to cancel the [Bell's] patent of March 7, 1876." It must be pointed out that Mr. Muldrow explicitly quoted Meucci and Reis, out of the scores of inventors that had claimed to precede Bell.

In addition, the Chief Examiner of the Patent Office, Mr. Zenas Wilber, in his affidavit of 10 October 1885, stated "had Mr. Meucci's caveat been renewed in 1875, no patent could have been issued to Bell." In his other affidavit of 7 November 1885, he stated that Philipp Reis and Antonio Meucci were the originators of "the prototypes of all speaking telephones." If we take into account that the Reis transmitter was difficult to operate, as it was originally conceived as a make-and-break device, we may gather from what precedes that the point of force of the Government's action was the invention of Antonio Meucci. Obviously, all of these proofs were available, but regrettably not presented at the Bell v. Globe trial.

As already pointed out, the U.S. vs. Bell trial dragged for twelve years, after which it was discontinued by consent, in 1897, after the death of Meucci and expiration of Bell's patent(s). Here is a brief summary.

On March 23, 1886, following the Secretary of the Interior's recommendations, the Government refiled its bill of complaint against Bell and the Bell Company in the District Court of South Ohio. On December 7, 1886, the case in Ohio was closed on jurisdictional grounds. On January 13, 1887, the Government filed a new bill of complaint in Boston, Massachusetts, where the Bell Company had its headquarters. On November 26, 1887, the court sustained a demurrer by the Bell lawyers; the Government immediately appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. On November 12, 1888, the Supreme Court reversed the dismissal, finding a meritorious claim and viable issue, rejecting the Bell Company's objections to the fraud and misrepresentation charges, and remanded the case for trial. See 128 U.S. 315 (1888). On December 6, 1889, the depositions began. Meucci, however, was deceased on 18 October of the same year. When Bell's second patent expired, on January 30, 1893, the Government at first refused to close the trial following a motion by the Bell lawyers, maintaining that a decision would provide a reference point for issues of fundamental importance to the country. With the death of the chief prosecutor in September 1896, however, the effort of the Government quickly lost impetus. On November 30, 1897, a new Attorney General announced that for all effects and purposes, the lawsuit between the Government and American Bell was to be considered moot. The trial was thereupon discontinued without ever reaching the underlying issue of who had primacy to the telephone and entitlement to its patent(s).

It must be stressed that, as the case was not decided, the Bell Company could not claim, from the outcome of that trial, that Antonio Meucci was not the inventor of the telephone, or that it was Bell. It could only exult by the astuteness of its lawyers, who were able to defer so long the decision of the case, until the question of the patent(s) became moot when they expired.

We come now to the scientific proofs regarding Meucci's priority in the invention of

the telephone. Among the exhibits at the hearings before the Secretary of the Interior, is an affidavit, sworn on 28 September 1885 by Michael Lemmi, a friend and lawyer of Meucci. It is an accurate translation into English of Meucci's laboratory notebook, known as Meucci's Memorandum Book, concerning his telephonic experiments, including all of Meucci's original drawings. From an accurate examination of this affidavit, as well as of Meucci's aforesaid caveat "Sound Telegraph," and two drawings accompanying the caveat—the remaining original drawings were omitted by Meucci's patent lawyer, nor were they presented at the first trial—it can be demonstrated beyond any doubt that Meucci antedated Bell and/or the Bell Company in many fundamental telephone techniques, including, inductive loading, wire structure, anti-side tone circuit, call signaling, quietness of surrounding environment.

Meucci's priority in the said techniques range anywhere from six to forty-two years before Bell company development. My paper "Four Firsts in Telephony," published by the European Transactions on Telecommunications (Nov.—Dec. 1999) is more expansive on these techniques.

From this we can gather that when, in 1871, had founded the Teletrofono Company and was awarded his caveat, he had already invented everything that was needed to start a high-quality public service. This is why, in 1872, he asked the American District Telegraph Company—which later "misplaced" all his models and notes—to test his system on their lines; this is why he renewed his caveat up to December 1874; this is why, after Bell obtained his first patent because Meucci's caveat had expired for inability to pay the \$10 fee, Meucci repeatedly claimed that the telephone was his invention, not Bell's.

The recognition of Antonio Meucci's merits in the invention of the telephone and basic telephone techniques is attainable today, thanks to sound proofs, largely of the U.S. Government and embedded in the proceedings of the United States V. Bell trial. This recognition is mandatory, not only for the honor of the United States, of which Meucci was a worthy member of its society, but also for the worldwide scientific community, regarding a person who has so greatly fostered the communication among peoples, yet unjustly remains buried in the pages of American history.

COMMENDING NOTRE DAME HIGH SCHOOL ON 50 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

HON. THOMAS M. REYNOLDS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Golden Anniversary of Notre Dame High School in Batavia, New York.

For 50 years, the teachers and faculty of Notre Dame have been faithful to their mission of instilling "in young men and women faith, knowledge and confidence preparing to serve in an ever-changing world." Indeed, drawing students from six neighboring counties, Notre Dame High School has, for a half century, provided students not only a challenging academic environment, but important interpersonal development, stressing self-discipline and personal responsibility that result in greater achievement.

From a low-enrollment of 90 students less than a decade ago, to a near-capacity enroll-

ment of 275 today, Notre Dame High School received the Middle States accreditation and is pursuing membership in the National Association of Independent Schools. Notre Dame High School is committed to excellence, both for their students and their institution.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this Congress join me in saluting the teachers, faculty, parents and students of Notre Dame High school on their 50th Anniversary, and to wish them continued success as they begin their second 50 years of education and service to the community.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF FRANCIS AND ELLAMARY KANE

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following article to my colleagues:

Whereas, Francis and Ellamary Kane were united in marriage on September 1, 1951 and will be celebrating their 50th year as man and wife;

Whereas, Francis and Ellamary declared their love before God, family and friends;

Whereas, Francis and Ellamary have had 50 years of sharing, loving and working together;

Whereas, Francis and Ellamary may be blessed with all the happiness and love that two can share and may their love grow with each passing year;

Whereas, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to congratulate Francis and Ellamary on their 50th anniversary. I ask that my colleagues join me in wishing Francis and Ellamary Kane many more years of happiness together.

HONORING DR. ED SOBEY

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Ed Sobeys for his innovative work in the field of education. He has been active in various areas of education, including teaching, museum directing, program founding, and has traveled on many expeditions for academic study.

Dr. Sobeys received his Bachelor's degree in Physics and Mathematics from the University of Richmond. He went on to obtain his Master's degree and doctorate in Oceanography, both from Oregon State University. Dr. Sobeys is currently an instructor at the University of Washington and California State University, Fresno.

Dr. Sobeys has served as Executive Director of museums at the Museum of Science and History, South Florida Science Museum, and the Fresno Metropolitan Museum. He is also President of the Ohio Museums Association. In addition, Dr. Sobeys has gone on whale recording expeditions by kayak, Antarctic winter oceanography expeditions, and has done exhibit research in countries including China, Kenya, and Egypt.

Dr. Sobey is the founder of the National Toy Hall of Fame and the Kids Invent Toys program. Kids Invent Toys is a one-week summer camp for elementary and middle school children that stimulates creative thinking, inventing, and entrepreneurial enterprise. Dr. Sobey has also written more than ten books on science and inventions.

Mr. Speaker, I want to honor Dr. Ed Sobey for his dedication to education and invention. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Dr. Sobey many more years of continued success.

2001 EASTSIDE YOUTH WALL OF FAME

HON. JAY INSLEE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, as Members of Congress, we must do more to foster and promote programs that encourage and honor our nation's exceptional young adults. On June 9, I had the privilege to participate in a ceremony on the grounds of the Kirkland Youth Center, in Kirkland, Washington, commending the 2001 Eastside Youth Wall of Fame honorees.

Each year, the Greater Eastside Hall of Fame, a chapter of the International Youth Hall of Fame, recognizes "everyday heroes" from the cities of Kirkland, Bellevue, Redmond and Issaquah, Washington. Community members anonymously nominate youth in the areas of service, courage, creativity, and social enterprise. These activities range from volunteering at local hospitals or community service groups, organizing recycling programs at their schools, assisting children with physical and mental impairments, working to curtail drug use at their schools, excelling creatively in arts and crafts, or serving as leaders and positive role models for their peers.

Once selected, the Eastside Youth Wall of Fame honorees have the opportunity to design a ceramic tile, with a personal quote and a picture, which becomes part of a permanent Wall of Fame. I would like to share with my colleagues some of the quotes included on this year's Wall of Fame. One young lady emphasized, "Give a little more each day than you think you possibly can." Another individual decorated her part of the wall with, "The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams." Equally inspiring was an honoree's drawing of a diverse group of people, with the quote, "Everyone should be loved." I commend these teens for their perceptive knowledge and selfless actions. Their courage and dedication can be found both in the wall that honors them and in their daily deeds.

I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking these outstanding "everyday heroes" for their civic pride and unselfish commitment to their community. Their contribution to America makes our country a place where these young adults and others like them can continue to realize their dreams. Those individuals are:

City of Bellevue: Kirsten Bennett, Erin Ferguson, Rashawnda Fitch, Jasmine Jarvis, Alex Johnson, Michael Lackey, Jennifer Maurer, Kyle Okubo, Brandon Romero, Ilana Rosenberg, Robert Sardy, Kyle Sigirst, Elizabeth Taylor, Sarah Warren.

City of Issaquah: Jessica Balkman, Tracie Barrick, Alex Estey, Jacob Grahn, Chris

Kenyon, Andrew Koleada, John Lesh, Justin Levitt, Jennifer Littlefield, Nicholas Ravagni, Amanda Shockley, Sara Shreve, Michael Zacharias.

City of Kirkland: Stacey Field, Chad Freeman, Katie Gibelyou, Nicole Glasgow, Emily Haines, Charles Harlan, Jamie Hoffstetter, Christina Hunt, Ressia Levin, Cindy Luo, Sonia Luthra, Daniel Miller, Candace Newsome, Arash Nima, Lizzy Pachaud, Jessie Parker, Rachel Rivera-Coe, Taylor Scott, Caitlin Shields, Elliott Smith, Taylor Stafford, Leah Stettler, Maria Stewart, Lauren Wadlington, Reed Walton, Lily Waluconis, Amy Watanabe, Garin Wedeking.

City of Redmond: Abhi Banerjee, Nick Benavides, Amber Betterley, Lauren Chambers, Heather Cope, Justin Fleming, Hunter Hargraves, Ashley Howard, Alexander Jackson, Melissa Jensen, Will Nelson, Priti Patil, Payvand Seyedali, David Wolbrecht.

Assistants: Kevin Adams, Danny Beard, Joanna Beard, Katie Bell, Brooks Brown, Margaret Bruya, Adam Clarke, Heather Fallon, Andrea Fay, Lisa Marie Gallinger, Gretchen Gibson, Jillian Gibson, Jake Goss, Ryan Griffin, Michelle Hannah, Erin Hatheway, Libbie Hayward, Laurie Hughes, Kim Koczarski, Katie Kramer, Ruth Lee, Nathan Luce, Mallory Nelson, Molly Nelson, Will Nelson, David Orbits, Katie Riese, Adrienne Serroels, Cory Scheef, Lindsey Sorensen, Rachel Sternoff, Amanda Trau, Lauren Underhill, Chris Van Arnam, Jamie Weaver, Kiersten Williams, Lindsay Winner, Katrina Winsnes, Samantha York.

IN MEMORY OF JUDGE JAMES LOPEZ WATSON

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in praise of the late Judge James "Skiz" Watson, the nation's most senior African American federal judge, serving on the United States Court of International Trade, a lifetime appointment by former President Lyndon Johnson in 1966. A former New York State Senator, Civil Court Judge, and decorated veteran of World War II, Judge Watson passed away at his home in Harlem on September 1, 2001.

In memory of this distinguished jurist, I introduced legislation today designating the building located at 1 Federal Plaza in New York, New York, as the "James L. Watson Court of International Trade Building." Attaching his name to the courthouse where he served for 36 years is a fitting tribute. Judge Watson was my friend and constituent for many years; he was the judge for whom I clerked after completing law school; and the man who contributed with all of his heart to his family, his community and our nation.

TRIBUTE TO RODNEY J. MEDEIROS, MICHAEL E. WIELICZKO AND KEVIN E. GOODE

HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, we all have heroes in our lives. Whether it's a figure from

history such as Winston Churchill or a sports star such as Michael Jordan, as a society we admire these people for their accomplishments. But in our own communities, there also are heroes, whose efforts should not go unnoticed.

Corry Patrolman Rodney J. Medeiros, Corporal Michael E. Wieliczko and Patrolman Kevin E. Goode are indeed heroes. In this Erie County hamlet and beyond, they are the people who risk their safety to ensure ours.

Responding to what was suspected to be a hostile situation, the three men, who have more than 29 years of service between them, arrived to find an apartment building engulfed in flames. Hearing the desperate cries of frightened children trapped inside, they kicked in a door to help two teen-agers.

Learning that two more children—just 1 and 3 years old—remained trapped inside, they again re-entered the flames and smoke to locate and rescue the toddlers. Fearing that more people may be trapped inside the blaze, the men entered the building for a third time until the intensity of the fire forced them out, just as the stairwell was about to collapse, which would've trapped our heroes.

These men acted out of not only instinct but out of compassion for others. Webster's Dictionary defines a hero as "one that shows great courage or an object of extreme admiration and devotion; an idol." It also says they are "legendary figures endowed with a great ability and strength." Gentlemen, you are legends.

Mr. Speaker, our community recognizes their courage and the sacrifices these men were willing to make in protecting the lives of others. I was honored to attend a ceremony where Mr. Medeiros was presented with the Medal of Honor while Mr. Wieliczko and Mr. Goode were presented with Medals of Valor. These men care enough about their community to dedicate their lives to helping others. I applaud their heroism and dedication. And I join the City of Corry in saying thank you.

IN HONOR OF EVELYN M. MOORE

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a New Jersey Public Servant, Evelyn M. Moore, who is retiring after almost two decades of service at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, one of the Nation's premier health sciences universities.

Ms. Moore began her service to UMDNJ in the field of government and public affairs in 1983. During the course of her 18-year tenure, she has been continually promoted, in recognition of her outstanding service and performance, ultimately achieving the title of Manager of Federal Government Relations in December of 1998.

Evelyn M. Moore will officially retire from the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey on September 28, 2001. It is with mixed emotions that the University community will celebrate Evelyn's retirement.

Her years of diligent service as the foundation of UMDNJ's Department of Government and Public Affairs, have been invaluable to both the University and to Members of the New Jersey Congressional Delegation.

Her ability to communicate the University's agenda and issues, through her remarkable writing ability, translating complex issues to accessible language for internal and external audience, helped advance many projects and initiatives.

Her advocacy of the University has resulted in great gain for UMDNJ, the state of New Jersey, and the health and welfare of our citizenry. She has played instrumental roles in the creation of the Child Health Institute of New Jersey, the Cancer Institute of New Jersey, and in working with us here in Washington to secure critical funding for AIDS/HIV, minority health education, environmental health sciences, infectious disease and tuberculosis research, and to advance the protection of New Jersey from bioterrorism. These are but a few of projects on which I am proud to say I have worked with her and the University. I know that many Members of the New Jersey Delegation have also benefited from and appreciated her assistance.

We join with Evelyn's friends and colleagues at the University in the administration, faculty, and staff who will miss her and wish her the best and happiest years in her retirement.

HONORING THE 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GEORGE KHOURY ASSOCIATION OF BASEBALL LEAGUES

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 65th Anniversary of the George Khoury Association of Baseball Leagues.

The Khoury Leagues have been working since the summer of 1936, when the late George Khoury and his wife Dorothy, organized and sponsored two leagues of youngsters in their neighborhood. The original group consisted of eight teams that played their games on a lot in south St. Louis, Missouri.

What started as a just a neighborhood league, has since grown into a national network of thousands of Khoury League teams extending into many states and several countries. Now in its sixth decade, the Khoury Association is a non-profit, non-denominational organization of affiliated circuits or leagues.

The national office, based in St. Louis, Missouri, provides supplies and materials needed to coordinate and organize local leagues. However, each community that participates elects its own officers and runs their own operations.

There is no financial profit in the Khoury Association, only the profit of clean fun and the character building recreation received by the children who participate. The Khoury League Association was the first to offer an organized program for children five to seven years of age in four age groups. They pioneered the use of baseball diamonds reduced in size for each age group. They also were the first to have post season playoffs for all teams with others of equal standings in their respective leagues. They are older than Little League baseball, the Babe Ruth League, and other organizations which have used the Khoury Association as a model.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 65th Anniversary of the George Khoury Association of Baseball Leagues and to honor the many past, present, and future participants in their programs.

IN MEMORY OF CAWOOD LEDFORD OF HARLAN, KENTUCKY (1926-2001)

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, the people of Kentucky tonight join me in paying our respects to the memory of a truly great American. Cawood Ledford died early this morning in his hometown of Harlan, Kentucky, at the age of 75, after fighting a courageous battle against cancer for several months.

Cawood Ledford was a distinguished veteran, educator, and radio broadcaster who was the voice of the University of Kentucky Wildcats for nearly four decades. His peers and his fans alike recognized his outstanding talent and amazing dedication.

He was born on April 24, 1926, the son of a Harlan coal miner. During World War II he served with the United States Marines and then earned a degree from Centre College in Danville. He returned home to be an English teacher at his alma mater, Hall High School and in 1951 was announcing high school basketball and football games for radio station WHLN in Harlan. Two years later, he joined Lexington radio station WLEX and began calling games for the University of Kentucky. After moving to Louisville in 1956, he continued his affiliation with UK athletics and remained behind the microphone until his retirement following the 1991-92 basketball season.

One hallmark of the broadcasting career of Cawood Ledford was his independence. He never pulled his punches or candy-coated the radio play-by-play. If the Wildcats weren't playing up to expectations, the radio audience would be the first to know.

In an interview with the Associated Press in June of 1991, Cawood Ledford explained that he was always single-minded about his listeners: "I've always felt that in broadcasting your total allegiance is to the person twisting the dial and giving you the courtesy of listening to you. Sports are the greatest drama in the world because no one knows what's going to happen. And it's your job to paint a word picture for the thousands who would love to be there but can't."

Cawood Ledford's broadcasting track followed the amazing arc of the University of Kentucky Wildcats. He was the radio voice for 17 NCAA Final Fours, including UK's 1958 and 1978 national championship seasons. In 1987, he was inducted into the Kentucky Athletic Hall of Fame. UK fans can look to the rafters of Rupp Arena in Lexington and see Cawood Ledford's name on a team jersey. He's one of the few non-players to be recognized in this way.

In addition to his passion for the University of Kentucky, Cawood Ledford is also part of the history of one of Kentucky's greatest sporting events—the Kentucky Derby. He called the Derby more than 15 times for the CBS Radio Network. His call of the 1964 Kentucky Derby, won in the stretch by Northern Dancer, is still

described as one of the great radio broadcasts in the history of American horse racing.

Those broadcasters who were able to understand and tap into the power of the human imagination are now considered the titans of radio's "Golden Age". With the careful turn of a phrase or the emphasis of a single word, their listeners were as instantly transported to another time or another place. Cawood Ledford, who was picked by his peers numerous times as one of the finest sports announcers in the nation, was blessed with the special gift.

Those of us who vividly remember his work will have one special memory. For those brief moments in time when Cawood was on the air, he transported each of us from the mountains and the hollers, the hills and the valleys of Kentucky and put us in the best seat in the house. In our imagination, we would see the plays unfold, feel the drama of the competition and share in the exhilaration of victory or the crushing letdown that accompanied our occasional defeats.

A private service will be held in Harlan on Sunday, and a possible public service is also being planned. True to his enduring commitment, Cawood's family has asked that instead of flowers, contributions be sent to the Cawood Ledford Scholarship Fund at the University of Kentucky.

On behalf of all Kentuckians the world over, Mr. Speaker, please join me tonight in honoring the memory of this truly distinguished American.

SAINT MARY, HELP OF CHRISTIANS CHURCH CELEBRATES 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the 150th anniversary of the founding of St. Mary, Help of Christians Church in Pittston, Pennsylvania.

To mark this milestone, Bishop James C. Timlin will serve as principal celebrant of a Jubilee Mass of Thanksgiving on Sept. 9, which will be followed by an anniversary banquet and program with the theme "Remembering . . . Rejoicing . . . Renewing." The parish will continue its celebration by participating in a "RENEW 2000 & Beyond" mission on Sept. 12.

The first Catholic church established in Pittston, St. Mary's dates its origins back to a small frame chapel built in 1851 on what was known as Church Hill in Upper Pittston, or the so-called Junction section. The chapel was quite modest. It had no pews, although some families brought movable benches for their own convenience. The street is now appropriately named Chapel Street, with the parish cemetery located near the site.

St. Mary's has been an integral part of the community since its founding. In 1896, the church served as a pillar of strength and a source of comfort during a prominent tragedy. Many of its members lost loved ones when the Susquehanna River bed gave way and rushed into a mine tunnel in what became known as the Twin Shaft Disaster. Thirty-two of the 58

workmen who were killed were members of St. Mary's, and they left behind their wives and 72 children.

In 1992, following a Mass that was held at St. Mary's in memory of the Twin Shaft victims, the congregation walked to the intersection of Main and Union streets for the unveiling of a historical marker near the site of the disaster.

The present church was built and dedicated in 1905. Among the many improvements and generous donations made over the years are the stained glass windows above the front doors, dedicated in memory of President John F. Kennedy, and the new organ purchased and installed in 1997, which was donated in memory of Helen Caslin Gill. The rectory contains a stained glass window donated by Mary T. Gallagher and installed in 1996 to mark the 10-year anniversary of the merger of the parish with St. Mary's Assumption Church.

The parish even has a home on the Internet to reach out across the World Wide Web, located at <http://www.stmarys-pittston.org>. This is one of many accomplishments and improvements made under the leadership of the current pastor, Rev. Richard J. Jalmounter, M.S., who was appointed in 1990. He has revitalized the Altar and Rosary Society, the Vacation Bible School, and the annual St. Jude Novena begun under Father Andrew P. Maloney, who served as parish administrator from 1956 to 1963 and pastor from 1963 to 1967. In 1995, Father Polmounter and Sister Anne Therese Peach founded St. Mary's Early Childhood Learning Center, which is located at the rectory in Upper Pittston.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of the House of Representatives the 150 years of dedication and devotion of the pastors and people of St. Mary, Help of Christians Church, and I wish them all the best.

HONORING JOSE LEON GUERRERO
RIOS

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, on September 6, 2001, a statue will be unveiled in honor of a great pioneer in the development of Guam's educational system. The statue in honor of Jose Leon Guerrero Rios is to become a permanent fixture at the middle school in Piti also named after him.

The Honorable Jose L.G. Rios, was born in the city of Hagåtña on August 14, 1898. He was the son of Brigido Ayubon Rios and Josefa Garrido De Leon Guerrero. He was married to Antonia Duenas Leon Guerrero and they had eight children—Elizabeth Irene, Albert James, Joseph, Helen, Virginia, Eduardo, Teresita, and Ricardo. A career educator, Mr. Rios had the opportunity to mold students who would later become island leaders. Through his career as a classroom teacher, notable figures in Guam's history such as Richard Taitano, Lagrimas Untalan, Ben Reyes, and Edward Calvo were among the ranks of his students.

Mr. Rios first received recognition from monthly articles he wrote in 1915 and 1916 about various schools on Guam at the time. These articles, along with articles he wrote

about Chamorro folklore, contributed toward his selection in 1918 to be among four individuals picked by the Naval Government to receive higher education training at the Oklahoma A&M College in Stillwater, OK.

Upon his return to Guam, Mr. Rios gained prominence for his work toward the benefit of the island's educational system. The grade level structure in the island's elementary and junior high schools was established through his efforts. As president of the Guam Teacher's Association in 1924, he received great recognition for this accomplishment. In 1940, by virtue of an appointment by Governor Henry P. Price, Mr. Rios served as an Associate Justice in the Guam Court of Appeals—a position he held until the Japanese occupation in 1941. By 1944, he had served as principal for all of the island's elementary schools and, after the Japanese occupation, he served as principal of George Washington Junior High School. When the school was later designated as a Senior High School, Mr. Rios served as its Vice-Principal.

His contributions were greatly recognized and appreciated. The Government of Guam awarded him a "Gold Service Medal" upon his retirement in 1966 for having been of service for 51 years. Widely known as "Mr. Education," the College of Guam conferred to him an honorary "Bachelor in Community Service" degree in 1968 for his work toward the advancement of education in the community.

This great man passed away on July 24, 1983, leaving behind a distinguished legacy. As a former educator, I fully appreciate the value of Mr. Rios' endeavors and contributions. With the unveiling of the statue in Mr. Rios' honor, I am hopeful that it will become a reminder of the man's accomplishments and serve as an inspiration, most especially to the students of the school bearing his name, to strive toward the same remarkable ideals he had advocated during his lifetime. Si Yu'os Ma'ase' Tun Jose put todú i setbisu-mu para i tano'ta.

BIPARTISAN PATIENT
PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2563) to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to protect consumers in managed care plans and other health coverage:

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, we were given an opportunity today to come to this House Floor and enact a bipartisan, widely supported version of the Patients' Bill of Rights. I urge all members to support this fine bill and oppose the industry backed Norwood Amendment, which will only eviscerate the patient protection America needs. H.R. 2563, in its original form, will provide the health care reform the Nation needs by:

1. Giving every American the right to choose his/her own doctor.

2. Covering all Americans with employer based health insurance.

3. Ensuring that independent physicians conduct all external reviews of medical decisions.

4. Holding HMOs accountable when they make faulty decisions.

H.R. 2563 requires health plans to establish both internal and external appeals processes for decisions that affect health care benefits. The process requires that all internal reviews be exhausted in a timely manner before an independent medical expert would be allowed to review the decisions made by the health plan.

Under H.R. 2563, patients will be permitted to protect their rights by allowing a cause of action in state court for medical decisions, and in federal court for administrative decisions that prevent patients from receiving care. H.R. 2563 respects federalism by allowing state law to control when suits are brought in state court. The legislation punishes bad faith on the part of providers, also, by allowing for non-economic damages of up to \$5 million as a civil monetary penalty.

H.R. 2563 represents the concerns of both patient and providers by providing a comprehensive and balanced system that provides fair access to health care and fair resolution of disputes. It does this by protecting employers from excessive liability. H.R. 2563 protects small businesses and others who delegate their healthcare decisions to experts. Employers are protected from legal liability unless they participate in a decision on a claim that results in harm to the patient.

Mr. Chairman, the benefit to patients this legislation will bring is important. This bill restores the patient's confidence in healthcare by guaranteeing emergency room coverage and ensuring timely access to healthcare. Also, Mr. Chairman, this legislation will protect the rights of women and children to access the specialized care they need. The bill provides direct access to OB/GYN care, as well as allowing parents to choose a pediatrician as their child's primary care provider.

I strongly urge all members to resist the Norwood amendment and any other attempt to alter what is already a compromise bill. The Norwood amendment would tilt the playing field in favor of institutional decision-makers. The proposed \$1.5 million cap on non economic and punitive damages does not accurately reflect the devastating impact of medical decisions that result in lifelong injuries. By requiring federal rules to apply in both state and federal court cases, the amendment also trounces the ideals of federalism.

This, however, is made almost irrelevant by the worst aspect of the Norwood amendment. If passed, this amendment would create a rebuttable presumption in favor of the decision of the independent reviewer, while at the same time giving the decision maker authority over who will do the independent review. Then the patient must produce clear and convincing evidence to overcome that presumption, a standard of proof just below that required for a criminal conviction. Thus, the standard required to review decisions actually limits the rights citizens would have in court. Also, the reviewer has no real incentive to be independent at all. This is not reform.

Mr. Chairman, the American people look to us to follow their wishes and enact real reform that puts the health of patients first. In order to do this, we must pass H.R. 2563. If we

choose to follow the path the leadership desires by passing these misguided amendments, only special interests will be satisfied.

CELEBRATING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY OF BRISBANE, CALIFORNIA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in celebrating the 40th anniversary of the incorporation of the City of Brisbane, California. This picturesque city, located just south of the City of San Francisco, boasts wonderful views of the San Francisco Bay. It may have been incorporated for only 40 years, but its storied and diverse history goes back centuries.

The story of Brisbane begins with the Tribes of North Americans known collectively as the Ohlone, who inhabited the Bay Area and the slopes of San Bruno Mountain. These tribes lived off the land, which provided an abundance of rabbit and deer, and the Bay provided shellfish.

By 1776, Spanish settlers had arrived, and Franciscan Missionaries followed soon after. The mountains were used for grazing sheep and cattle of the Mission Dolores de San Francisco de Assisi. When the Mission period of California's history came to an end, these same lands were secularized and dispersed as part of the Mexican land grants of the 1830's and 1840's.

Mr. Speaker, the first land grant for the area that would later become Brisbane, was made to Jacob Leese in 1837. Mr. Leese named his new territory, "Rancho Canada de Gaudalupe la Visitacion y Rodeo Viejo," but he then lost most of his land to settle a gambling debt. Charles Crocker purchased over 3,000 acres of the grant from Mr. Leese in 1884 for a small payment. Crocker was more successful in managing his land than Mr. Leese, and the properties eventually passed to the Crocker Land Company, which generated profits from the land through ranching and quarrying.

For the next quarter of a century, few people lived on the land that was to become the Brisbane. It was not until the early 19th century that attention was focused on the Peninsula as a location for residential development. Following the great San Francisco earthquake of 1906, people began looking toward the Peninsula as a refuge for earthquake victims. In 1908, the first subdivision map in the Brisbane area was recorded, establishing saleable lots, in what was then called "The City of Visitacion," which is now the location of downtown Brisbane. There was little development, however, until the 1920's and 30's when the area began to flourish and took on the name "Brisbane."

Mr. Speaker, those who came to Brisbane during the Great Depression and World War were filled with the American spirit, and they came to make a better life for themselves and their families. In Brisbane, land was cheap and people were able to put up a basic shelter until they could afford better housing. The community helped by assisting men with the building and women with the meals, and numerous volunteer and civic organizations as-

sisted people in times of need. A community in every sense of the word, the residents of Brisbane shared the good times with their neighbors and banded together to get through the difficult periods. By the late 1930's the town had a post office, a library, public schools, a hotel, several small markets, a volunteer fire department and a weekly newspaper.

By the 1950's, Brisbane was well on its way to becoming a modern town. A lack of local capital, inadequate civic services, and the concern that powerful neighboring communities might dictate Brisbane's future led some citizens to consider incorporation. Others, however, were fearful that becoming a city would result in the loss of the small town character everyone valued. When the County of San Mateo began to discuss bulldozing Brisbane through an urban renewal program, matters came to a head and an election was held on the issue of incorporation. On September 12, 1961, voters overwhelmingly voted for incorporation.

The newly incorporated City included a mere 2.5 square miles. It was clear that additional land would be necessary to increase the city's tax base and to protect Brisbane from inappropriate and environmentally damaging development. The City solved these problems by annexing 700 acres of land which housed Southern Pacific and PG&E properties in 1962.

Despite incorporation and the ensuing expansion, Brisbane faced numerous developmental concerns. The Crocker Land Company still owned essentially all of unincorporated San Bruno Mountain as well as the Crocker Industrial Park in the Guadalupe valley directly to the north of the city limits. With San Francisco to the north and the cities of the Peninsula to the south, the area in and around Brisbane was ripe for development, and the community felt the pressure.

Over the next thirty years, the small but feisty City of Brisbane has led the fight to preserve both San Bruno Mountain, and the unique character of the Brisbane community. Citizens fought a plan to cut off the top of San Bruno Mountain and dump it in the Bay. Later, the city was able to prevent massive development of San Bruno Mountain with a projected population of over 60,000 people. The city was also able to defeat another proposal to build high-density housing in the area. Brisbane citizens led the battle to preserve San Bruno Mountain as a state and county park and worked to protect rare and endangered species on the mountain.

In 1983, the Northeast Ridge of San Bruno Mountain and Crocker Industrial Park were annexed to Brisbane as a package, with the Industrial Park providing revenues necessary to service any development on the Northeast Ridge. In 1989, the City approved a development plan for the Ridge, thereby completing Brisbane's expansion.

Mr. Speaker, in its brief history since incorporation, the City of Brisbane and its citizens have worked to balance expansion with protection of the natural beauty of the surrounding area. Brisbane's residents possess an independent spirit which has fueled this balanced expansion since the beginning of the 20th century. I am delighted and honored to represent the Brisbane and its extraordinary people in Congress, and I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating the City of Bris-

bane on the 40th Anniversary of its incorporation.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE
COMMEMORATION DAY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence of Ukraine.

Ukraine has a long and very turbulent history. For almost three centuries, 1709–1917, Central Ukraine was under the Tsarist domination, followed by Soviet Russian rule from 1921–1991. On August 24, 1991, the Parliament of Ukraine, under the leadership of Leonid Kravchuk, declared Independence of Ukraine, and banned the Communist Party.

The Proclamation of Independence was soon ratified by over 90 percent of the voters in December 1991. The Constitution of Ukraine now guarantees all citizens equal protection under the law regardless of race, creed, religion, or national origin.

Ukraine is now recognized by over 150 nations, has signed numerous treaties of friendship, voluntarily gave up all nuclear weapons by signing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and is a strong strategic partner of the United States in NATO's "Partnership for Peace." Ukraine has made great strides in equality and peace and has even remained free from armed conflicts on its territory throughout its ten years of independence.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring the tenth anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence of Ukraine. Ukrainians are working hard to establish a better life for themselves and their country, and have made remarkable strides in democracy.

HONORING THE 104TH BIRTHDAY
OF CLARA FERGUSON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is a rare opportunity that I have the chance to pay tribute to such a special occasion. It is at this time that I would like to honor Clara Ferguson who was born on August 12, 1897, has lived through three centuries. Clara has spent her entire life in Colorado and it is my pleasure to wish her a happy 104th birthday, which she celebrated last month.

Clara Ferguson has served our nation throughout her life both as a nurse and a teacher. Clara is a role model for others who have dedicated their life to public service. She has aided many who have been ill, even to the point of rolling bandages for American soldiers involved in World War I. Clara also spent the majority of her career working as a teacher at numerous schools across Colorado.

Although Clara was widowed quite some time ago, she has taken on a motherly role in the lives of many of Colorado's youth both as a caregiver and as a teacher offering guidance to her students. Clara is a proud aunt who has

a number of nephews and nieces that look up to her for guidance and advice.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to pay tribute to Clara for her many contributions to the State of Colorado and it is with great pleasure that I offer her my warmest regard and wish her a happy 104th.

HONORING DUTCH NEWMAN

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my friend, Hila "Dutch" Newman. In Missouri, Democrats from every region and every level of government seek her counsel, value her judgment, and understand that her word is her bond. Over the years her leadership, civic pride, integrity and commitment to our community have fostered a deep respect by all who know her. Dutch has a gift of uniting people in common cause. She personifies how one person can make a significant difference in the lives of others.

On September 6, 2001 friends of Dutch Newman will gather to pay special tribute to her. A foundation in her honor will be initiated with an objective to provide innovative voter education and registration opportunities, as well as scholarship funding for our youth. The Dutch Newman Voter Education and Scholarship Foundation will become another facet of her legacy, and have a lasting impact on our community. The mission of the foundation is derived from her own, providing today's youth with unique voter education and registration opportunities and scholarships so they will be better able to participate in our democracy. Dutch epitomizes the citizen that President Kennedy sought when in his Inaugural Address he said, "And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country."

Dutch Newman has served in every facet of Democratic politics and always brings sound judgment, insight and perspective to her work. She presently holds the following offices: President of the Westport Landing Democratic Club; President of the State of Missouri Federation of Women's Democratic Clubs; and Vice Chairwoman for the Jackson County Democratic Committee. She serves as a member of: the Democratic State Committee and their Executive Board; Committeewoman for the 5th Ward in Jackson County; Chairperson of State House District 38; and Secretary for the 5th Congressional District. Dutch was the first woman to be appointed by a Governor to sit on the committee for the Senatorial Redistricting of the State of Missouri. She was also the Kansas City Coordinator for Senator Hubert Humphrey's presidential campaign in 1968, and Missouri Coordinator for the National Campaign Conference for Democratic Women in Washington, D.C. She has been a Missouri Delegate at the National Democratic Convention for six presidential elections. Her work has not gone unnoticed, especially her grassroots organizing, as she has been recognized by the Jackson County Democratic Party with the Harry S. Truman Award, as well as Woman of the Year Award presented by the Women's Fifth District Democratic Club, now entitled the "Dutch" Newman Woman of the Year Award.

An article in today's edition of "The Kansas City Star" details many of the other aspects of Dutch's life, including her devotion to her children and grandchildren, and her service to our community outside politics, and I ask that it be made a part of today's RECORD following my statement. Dutch was one of the original founders of the Volker Neighborhood Homes Association, and is a member of: the Daughters of Westport, the Westport Historical Society, Neighborhood Crime Prevention; and the Guardian Angel Altar society. In recognition of her dedication and commitment to the quality of life in Kansas City, Mayor Wheeler presented her with a certificate of appreciation and proclaimed October 5, 1974 as "Dutch" Newman Day in Kansas City, Missouri. Her work with people with HIV and AIDS was recognized by a certificate of Appreciation from the National Association of People with Aids.

The Dutch Newman Voter Education and Scholarship Foundation will be a constant reminder of the ideals she represents. Through this foundation young people will gain an appreciation for our country's government and become active citizens in the electoral process. Dutch Newman has accepted the challenges of life, conquered adversity, sacrificed for her family, and become a role model for our citizens, inspiring future generations to take an active role in their community. Thank you, Dutch for all you do and for your valued friendship. Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring a Missouri treasure, Hila "Dutch" Newman.

[From the Kansas City Star, Sept. 5, 2001]

IN KANSAS CITY POLITICS, IT HELPS TO KNOW
DUTCH

(By Kevin Hoffmann)

If you're a Democrat in Kansas City and want to run for a political office, then you better go Dutch.

Going Dutch has little to do with money. It has everything to do with grass-roots politics and the woman who epitomizes it, Hila "Dutch" Newman.

Newman, a force behind Democrat—and a few Republican—candidates since the 1940s, will be honored at a special tribute Thursday night at the Kansas City Marriott Downtown. More than 500 people are expected to attend.

The event's list of honorary hosts is a virtual who's who of past and present politicians.

And whether they were seeking office in Kansas City, Jefferson City or Washington, Newman helped elect them all.

"Her reputation was that of a very effective worker who could deliver the vote for the Democratic party in the precincts she served," said Former Kansas City Mayor Charles Wheeler.

Those precincts include the Country Club Plaza, Westport and Volker neighborhoods. Newman has a direct method of finding the candidates she trusts, then working earnestly knocking on doors, making phone calls and printing thousands of sample ballots to pass out to voters.

Besides the tribute to Newman, a voter education scholarship foundation has been established in her honor. The foundation will provide voter education programs for youth and eventually will offer scholarships for students studying politics.

"I can't recall another event like this," said political and communication consultant Mary O'Halloran, an organizer of Thursday's event. "Not a tribute to a political and community activist who has never served as an officeholder."

"The phrase I've been hearing over and over is that she's a legend in her own time," she said. "They don't know of anybody else who has had the passion for succeeding and winning and at the same time have compassion for people."

Former Kansas City Mayor Richard L. Berkley, a Republican, holds Newman in high regard.

"She's so active and involved," Berkley said, "She's willing to work hard for those she wants elected to public office."

U.S. Sen. Jean Carnahan of Missouri said: "Dutch proves one person can make a difference."

Newman's roots are simple.

She learned the gift of getting along with people and developed her sharp intuition while pouring beer at the Westport tavern owned by her father, Harry Bucher.

While tending bar during World War II, Newman volunteered for the Civil Defense Program and was charged with planning a blackout test for Westport.

Her first door-to-door effort was successful except for one glitch.

As she drove around a darkened Westport with a Civil Defense Program official, Newman noticed a lone light coming from her third-floor apartment. She cringed.

"He said, 'Dutch, isn't that your apartment building?'" Newman returned home and errantly turned on the light.

"I could have killed him," she said. "My apartment was the only one with a light on."

George Aylward, who ran the influential Kansas City political club Democracy Inc., was impressed by Newman's ability to organize. He asked for her help with a candidate for Jackson County-assessor in the 1944 election.

Newman campaigned through the local neighborhoods and picked up quite a few votes at her father's tavern. Aylward's candidate won big. Just like that, her career in politics took off.

She worked for the club for several years with Aylward as her mentor. Eventually, she formed her own group, the Westport Landing Democratic Club.

"I really had a great instinct for whether or not they were in it for the people or for themselves," she said of her ability to back successful candidates.

She also had a City Hall post: supervisor of the Commercial Recreation Department which oversaw things such as liquor licenses and massage parlors. In 1965, then-Gov. Warren Hearnes appointed Newman a fee agent in the Raytown license bureau, a post she had for nearly a decade. After that, she worked as Jackson County's supervisor of liquor control.

In the 1960s and 1970s, women were scarce in back room political circles.

But at a 2 a.m. strategy session at a club called the Green Duck, there was Newman alongside Bruce Watkins, Leon Jordan and Alex Presta.

Newman is more than a fountain of good advice for politicians. She's also full of good stories.

Like the time she was passing out campaign literature and a man answered the door naked.

"I said, 'Here, read this and get inside before you freeze your rear off,'" she recalled with a laugh.

Or the time Newman and her sister, Sue Lawson, were in line at the 1976 Democratic convention in New York.

As Secret Service agents checked the entering delegates ahead of them, Lawson nudged Newman.

"She whispers to me that she has a gun in her purse," Newman said, adding that her sister worked for the prosecutor's office. "It was legal (for her) to carry them, but why she had one, I don't know."

Newman decided they should inform the agents.

"I guess I should have phrased it better because in seconds there were 10 men surrounding us," she said. "They literally picked us up by the shoulders and dragged us out of there."

At the police station, Newman attempted to reach someone from Clarence Kelley, a former Kansas City police chief, then head of the FBI.

Soon after, the women—minus the gun—headed back to the convention.

Then there was the time she was in the hospital during the Gerald Ford-Jimmy Carter presidential race.

"The nurse comes in and says, 'Mrs. Newman, I think this is a prank, but there's a guy on the phone who says he is Jimmy Carter,'" Newman recalled.

Indeed it was Carter, wanting to make sure Newman was OK.

"I was in the hospital another time and (George) McGovern called me," Newman remembered with a sheepish grin. She whispered, "I really didn't like him that much."

On a visit to Kansas City in his run for the White House, Vice President Al Gore stopped his motorcade when he saw Newman standing on the lawn of Penn Valley Community College. He got out of the limousine and ran over to give her a hug.

Newman hasn't won all her battles. She backed Joseph P. Teasdale when he lost his second bid at governor to Kit Bond. Carter lost to Ronald Reagan. She couldn't prevent the closing of her neighborhood school at the Guardian Angels Church.

But even in defeat, she set herself apart by staying loyal, several politicians said.

"Even if their ship was sinking," Newman said, "I stayed with them."

Newman once filed for a seat in the Missouri legislation but later withdrew. Once, she was approached to run for lieutenant governor.

Among the reasons she declined was her family.

"I was sitting at home eating dinner with the family and I remember thinking, 'I can't leave this for four or five days a week,'" she said.

Daughter Michele Newman said Newman always managed to be the consummate mother, even while staying busy in politics.

"My sisters and I always felt blessed to have such an incredible mom," she said. "We were reflecting and it's amazing that first and foremost was us three girls and our father. We were always No. 1."

"She was the coach for our girls volleyball team at Guardian Angels ... she was always the room mother at school," Michele Newman said. "It's been incredible having her as a mother."

The human side of Newman is what neighbors notice most.

Tim Mulvany remembered his real estate agent telling him about Newman when he moved to her block in 1979.

"A week went by and there she was at the door," he said. "She immediately included us in everything."

Mulvany discovered Newman's political savvy in the first Kansas City election in which he voted. He noticed that Newman backed everybody he was voting for. He printed up a special campaign sign for the next election. It read: "Whoever Dutch votes for."

Neighbor Joe McKenna said Newman is the first to help with any neighborhood problem.

"If you need anything it seems like you always end up calling Dutch," he said. "There's a lot of people who don't even know she's helped them."

McKenna said Newman is always quick to help a neighbor whether it is providing a ride

to the doctor's office or help with a utility bill.

"One time a little boy on the street got his bike stolen," McKenna said. "By noon, there was a brand new bike on that boy's porch." McKenna smiled. "That's Dutch."

TRIBUTE TO MARISSA WHITLEY

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to give tribute to Marissa Whitley, who for the last year has been Miss Missouri Teen USA. On the night of August 22nd, this wonderful young lady was crowned Miss Teen USA 2001. For Marissa, who lives in my district, this coronation serves as a fitting accomplishment in a journey full of dedication and sacrifice.

"She's always been a leader since she was young" according to Marissa's aunt, Karen McHaney. Mrs. McHaney should know as well as anyone. McHaney took three-year-old Marissa in after Marissa's mother passed away due to a cerebral hemorrhage. Marissa and her family met the challenges of her loss. She has worked hard to achieve her new title of Miss Teen USA. Marissa volunteered at the Ronald McDonald House and a local Boys and Girls Club while competing in and winning four pageant events. In addition to maintaining her rigorous schedule as Miss Missouri Teen USA, she was still prepared for college and scheduled to begin classes at St. Louis University this fall until this most recent "detour." Her perseverance and vision to seek out and fulfill her dreams make Marissa an excellent role model not only for the young people of Missouri, but for youth across our country.

Marissa's home town is Springfield, Missouri. She has been featured in local media stories as she worked to represent young American women. Marissa's hard work and dedication are worth recognition and I'm confident she will continue to use her position of leadership to set a positive example to young people. I know my colleagues in the United States Congress wish her well as she begins this part of her life's journey.

HONORING MR. FELIX SPARKS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Retired Brigadier General Felix Sparks, who proudly served our nation by leading a Colorado National Guard contingent into the European theater during World War II.

General Felix Sparks has seen and experienced the horrifying aspects of war that most of us cannot even imagine. Mr. Sparks has lost close friends in battle and although surrounded by death, his heroism shone throughout his service. Mr. Sparks was a member of the team of American soldiers who landed at Anzio and later he joined in liberating the Dachau concentration camp in 1945.

After serving his nation, Mr. Sparks moved to Colorado and attended law school at the

University of Colorado. After his education, Felix served as a District Attorney for a seven-county judicial district in Colorado's Western Slope and also served as a Colorado Supreme Court Justice. Mr. Sparks is a first-class citizen who dedicated himself towards bettering Colorado both as a justice of the peace and as a commander of the Colorado National Guard.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to pay tribute to a distinguished Colorado citizen-soldier, Retired Brigadier General Sparks. On behalf of our nation and the great state of Colorado, I offer Mr. Sparks my warmest regard and debts of gratitude.

IN HONOR OF MR. TONY VENTO

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a truly wonderful humanitarian, Mr. Tony Vento, on his retirement from the Inter-Religious Task Force on Central America.

Mr. Tony Vento, Coordinator of the Inter-Religious Task Force on Central America, was born and raised in Ft. Lauderdale but soon left for Philadelphia to study Urban Studies with a focus in Community Development Planning and Architectural History. After his undergraduate work, Mr. Vento decided to accept a position as campus minister of the University of Pennsylvania and centered his work on peace, justice, and community service.

Mr. Vento's theological career led him down many winding paths, including trips to Italy, Peru, and the University of Toronto's St. Michael's College. His dedication to the furthering of democracy eventually brought him to the InterReligious Task Force on Central America, where he was hired as the Director in the fall of 1992. The task force uses education human rights work, and advocacy of peaceful policies to build bridges of hope and solidarity with the most consistently martyred region in our hemisphere.

Mr. Vento has been a true jewel for the InterReligious Task Force on Central America, and he will be greatly missed. His dedication and love for the people of Central America is extremely evident in the fine work he does. He will be soon joining Pax Christi USA to be their National Program Director.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in humbled recognition and celebration of Mr. Tony Vento. He has, and will continue to, inspire many not only in his local community, but across the globe.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF AL-ANON

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, shortly before the August District Work Period, this body passed H. Con. Res. 190, a resolution I offered commemorating September as National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month. The theme of Recovery Month this year is "We Recover Together: Family, Friends and Community."

Nothing epitomizes this theme better than the work of Al-Anon, which serves the family and friends of alcoholics.

Tomorrow in the Russell Senate Caucus Room, Al-Anon will sponsor a "Families in Recovery" luncheon celebrating Recovery Month. I urge my colleagues to attend this important event.

This is also the occasion of Al-Anon's 50th Anniversary. Congress should acknowledge the many contributions of Al-Anon Family Groups to recovery in our nation.

Al-Anon Family Groups has been a source of help and hope for families and friends of alcoholics for 50 years in communities throughout the United States and worldwide.

Alateen is a part of Al-Anon for the younger family members. Both Al-Anon and Alateen freely cooperate with professional and government organizations in addressing family recovery. These are over 26,000 Al-Anon and Alateen groups around the world in 115 countries, and literature translated into 30 languages.

America owes a debt of gratitude to Al-Anon and Alateen.

Mr. Speaker, Congress should salute the Al-Anon Family Groups for its continued service to the family and friends of alcoholics in our nation. As a grateful recovering alcoholic of twenty years, I urge my colleagues to take this opportunity to affirm the remarkable efforts to the Al-Anon Family Groups.

HONORING DONAVAN CULLINGS UPON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Donavan Cullings for his many years of honorable service to the people of Creede, Colorado. Donavan has made the decision to retire from his position as a municipal judge and will be remembered for his years of dedication and time on the bench.

Mr. Cullings grew up in Los Angeles, California until he was inducted into military service immediately following high school. During World War II, he was involved in activities in the South Pacific for three years, diligently serving his country. After returning home, Donavan married his high school sweetheart, Jan Elton, and later joined the Los Angeles Police Department. He dedicated 26 years of his life to law enforcement and then moved to Creede where he bought the Creede Drug Store.

The town of Creede eventually had a vacant Marshal position, and Donavan decided to fill that role for eight years willingly. He also served as the County Coroner for 15 years. Another calling attracted Donavan and he answered it by accepting the job of Town Magistrate for Creede, where he honorably served as a municipal judge for 15 years.

Mr. Speaker, Donavan Cullings has led a life to strengthen the fabric of the American character whether it be in troubled waters abroad or at home. His vigorous efforts deserve the praise and admiration of us all. As part of his retirement, Donavan will volunteer two days a week at Creede Museum and edu-

cate others about Creede's long-standing history. I would like to extend my warmest regards to Donavan upon his retirement and wish him and his family the best in many years to come.

HONORING THE ASPEN SKIING COMPANY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ACHIEVEMENT

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the important environmental achievements of the Aspen Skiing Company.

As most people know, Aspen is one of the nation's premier ski resorts. It is nestled at the head of the Roaring Fork Valley in Colorado, and is surrounded by dramatic, rugged peaks which draw people from around the world to ski its slopes. The officials and employees of the Aspen Skiing Company know first-hand the value of the environment to their operations. If they do not preserve the beauty that surrounds this resort, then they know that they will lose skiers and ultimately profits. They know that a healthy, quality environment equals a healthy, profitable ski operation.

As a result, the company has taken a number of steps and adopted a number of practices that, in the long run, will help preserve the environmental quality of the valley. Their environmental and energy efficiency initiatives have won them many awards over the years. But as a recognition of their belief that environmental actions are not just transient and short-term policies, the company was awarded the Golden Eagle Award for Overall Ski Area Operation at the National Ski Area Association's annual convention. This award, established in 1993 by Mountain Sports Media, recognizes the positive environmental efforts of ski areas across the country. A panel of judges evaluates ski areas for their environmental efforts and grants these awards to deserving areas that employ environmental practices at their areas.

Aspen Skiing Company received this special award for its long-term environmental excellence and in setting high standards for other resorts to follow. It was also recognized for the fact that its environmental stewardship is evident in every facet of its operation—its purchasing of wind power, recycling demolished building material, water saving, energy efficient lighting, environmental scholarship program and its design of ski runs to reduce erosion and limit tree cutting. It also has established partnerships with the Environmental Protection Agency and the state of Colorado on pollution prevention practices.

All of these actions and more demonstrate that Aspen Skiing Company takes its environmental obligations seriously. Skiing is by its very nature an environmental sport. Skiers are exposed to the elements and the majesty of the mountainous environment. That experience is diminished when the resorts do not respect the landscape and take steps to preserve the very asset that draws people to the sport in the first place.

I congratulate Aspen Skiing Company for its great work and the model it is providing to re-

sorts across the country. As the following story indicates, other ski areas, such as Vail, are also incorporating environmental values and practices at their operations. Let's hope that Aspen's example can be replicated at all resorts in Colorado and throughout the nation.

[From the Vail Daily]

ECO-CHALLENGERS: RESORT COMPANIES GO GREEN

(By Maia Chavez)

Has the time come for ski resorts to flex some real muscle in the eco-arena? Resort company decision-makers are betting a portion of their revenue that it has, and while that portion may still be little more than a token, the very existence of increasing structured environmental programs within resort companies is telling.

"I've seen a few significant industry trends since I've had an environmental position at the resort," said John Gitchell, environmental manager for Vail Resorts. "One major trend that has impacted us is the investigation of impact at ski resorts. When I started my job that trend was just beginning. But the impact of ski resorts is highly visible, and sooner or later, it was going to attract attention."

Gitchell also cited increasing strictness by regulators, scrutinization of both of development and resort operations, and ecoterrorism as having given a boost to the development of environmental programs within resort companies.

Recent episodes of eco-terrorism directed at ski resorts might be a harsh—and extreme—indicator, but as a cultural barometer they have served to force the issue onto the media's consciousness. Once in the spotlight, resort companies feel the pressure to take action, and to make their presence known as activists for the cause of environmentalism.

As part of the Partnership for Environmental Education Programs speaker series, Gitchell recently shared the podium with Aspen Skiing Company director of environmental affairs Auden Schendler for a presentation on the "greening the resort culture." As spearheads for environmental programs at their respective resort companies, Gitchell and Schendler represented an interesting counterpoint as they outlined recent developments at each resort.

BIG MAC WORLD

In a humorous attempt to highlight the problem with a ski company trying to represent itself as an environmental activist, Schendler compared Aspen Skiing Company to the MacDonalds franchise.

"We're an investing company, too," he said. "We're trying to make money. The one difference from our perspective is that Aspen is privately owned. We're not beholden to shareholders. We can't actually be sued if we don't make enough money, though our owners don't like it much."

As a private company, Aspen has, in the past three years, developed one of the most extensive and award-winning environmental programs in the ski industry. According to Colorado Ski Country USA, Aspen is recognized as one of the country's most environmentally responsible ski areas, striving to "redefine corporate environmentalism."

TAKING A STAND

Aspen Skiing Company was the first in the industry to create an Environmental Affairs Department, and to make it an integral part of their senior management.

What does that mean in practical-speak? "We have a set of guiding principles, and the main principle is that we provide the opportunity for 'the renewal of the human spirit,'" explained Schendler. "That may sound

cheesy, but the truth is that, as director of environmental affairs it allows me to do whatever I think best in order to uphold that principle. For instance, if I want to sell consulting services and help other ski areas become more environmentally responsible, I'm still conforming to our 'guiding principles'."

This year, the company produced its first published "sustainability report", a detailed catalog of the company's environmental programs and policies, statistics on its natural resource consumption and pollution, resource efficiency, hazardous waste management and compliance, community and environmental education programs, habitat, wildlife and open space protection.

SUSTAINABLE SLOPES?

"Ski companies don't have to be rape-and-pillage organizations," said Schendler. "We don't have to clearcut slopes. We can have a more harmonious relationship with the community and the environment."

To that end, Aspen has implemented such initiatives as s-curved, bio-diverse and unbulldozed slopes to minimize erosion and protect wildlife, wind-powered ski lifts, employee and community initiatives and a pollution prevention partnership with the EPA and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

Recent developments in Aspen Skiing Company's program have included the deconstruction of the mountain's popular Sundeck Restaurant and the Snowmass Lodge and Club, two buildings which were scheduled to be razed and rebuilt. Materials from both structures were harvested and recycled, with unsalvageable materials composted. According to Schendler, 94 percent of the structures were diverted from the Pitkin County landfill. That comes to 8,000 cubic yards of space, or an addition of three months to the projected life of the landfill.

The Sundeck Restaurant was rebuilt to conform with guidelines established by the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) program. LEED is the nation's first national certification process for environmentally friendly building. The 3,700-square-foot deck was built from recycled materials, ozone-depleting CFCs in refrigeration systems, insulation and carpet pads were eliminated, landscaping was designed with native vegetation to reduce water use, low toxicity paints and sealants were used, and the list goes on.

A DROP IN THE BUCKET

As Schendler pointed out, however, many of these adjustments are a mere drop in the bucket when factored into total resort operations.

"Thirty percent of the Sundeck Restaurant is wind-powered," he said. "But you have to ask, what percentage of our total energy purchase does that represent? The answer is half of one percent. Barely anything."

Does it have a major influence on pollution? Not really, said Schendler, who calculated the total impact as the equivalent of not driving your car for 97,000 miles, or planting 40 acres of trees. So, is this an example of "greenwashing"—a mere pretence on the part of a resort company?

"We couldn't power the whole operation with wind," explained Schendler. "It's too expensive. We'd go bankrupt. But what we can do is buy some wind power, make that statement, popularize it among our employees and guests, and encourage other ski areas to follow suit."

VAIL DEVELOPS ITS POLICIES

Vail Resorts' environmental program began to take shape in 1998, although Gitchell stressed that the arduous process of

adopting a company policy is very much still in the formative stages. "We've had some successes," he said. "But that isn't to say that we're suddenly a different company or a different culture."

Last season, Vail Resorts developed a computer-generated assessment tool allowing the four resorts to measure their environmental practices against an outline of pre-set standards. The tool was subsequently adopted by the National Ski Areas association who, after some modification, passed it on to resorts throughout the country.

The Skiing Company awarded Vail with the Silver Eagle award for environmental achievement in "visual impacts" for the Blue Sky Basin project, touted by Colorado Ski Country USA as the most environmentally sensitive ski area expansion undertaken in North America.

Among recent environmental initiatives are the prototype composting operation introduced last season at the Game Creek Club on mountain restaurant, third-party audits by an environmental consulting firm (initiated this summer), the replacement of 25 fleet vehicles with "townie" bicycles, and the purchase of 475 blocks of clean, wind-generated electricity per month.

"To emphasize Mr. Schendler's point, our wind energy purchases also come out to less than one percent of our total energy purchase," said Gitchell. "But the stage has to be set for continuing policies."

Gitchell said that Vail Resorts' goals for the coming year are to improve education and communication, improve regulatory systems, reduce green house gas emissions, and implement a sustainable building program. He said that likes the idea of Aspen Skiing Company's community environmental advisory committee, which integrates local environmental activists into the resort's management process.

"The bottom line is that we don't know for sure that we can achieve sustainability in this world," said Schendler. "By doing what we are doing, we are making the assumption that we can. And it's a vital leap of faith."

IN HONOR OF SENATOR JOHN AND MRS. ANNIE GLENN

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate and recognize the Honorable Senator John Glenn and his wife Mrs. Annie Glenn, on their achievement of the Greater Communicator Award.

Senator and Mrs. Glenn have an incredibly dedicated history of public service, and have remained committed to serving their community for years. Mrs. Annie Glenn has suffered and overcome a severe stuttering problem, and after completing an intensive therapy program she now speaks confidently and has given countless speeches.

Senator Glenn was the first American to orbit the earth in 1962 and returned to space in 1998. He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1974 and retired in 1998. His distinguished career as a public servant earned him the respect and admiration of his colleagues and constituents alike.

Senator and Mrs. Glenn have dedicated their entire lives to the betterment of their local and international community. This Great Communicator Award is being presented to Sen-

ator John and Annie Glenn in recognition of their tireless efforts in public service and a lifetime of service. The Cleveland Hearing and Speech Center is presenting this prestigious award during their 80th anniversary celebration.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognition for two outstanding individuals, Senator John Glenn and his wife Annie, for their lifetime of outstanding achievement. Their love, dedication, and commitment to bettering their community has touched thousands of Americans.

HONORING DOCTOR WILLIAM GEORGE SHANKS UPON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a man who has dedicated himself to the care and well being of others. Dr. William Shanks has not only sought to improve the lives of others through the practice of medicine, but he has also been actively involved in various political and community-based organizations throughout his career. Upon his retirement, I would like to recognize the difference that Dr. Shanks has made in so many lives.

Born in Scotland in 1943, William came to the United States with his family and eventually took up residence in Philadelphia. This is where William studied from his early years through his medical schooling at Temple University. William's time was occupied not only with his studies, but also as a member of the local Teamster's Union. Following his medical education, his profession provided the opportunity to work at the Presbyterian Medical Center in Denver, Colorado. Dr. Shanks always harbored a sincere desire to serve his country and after his internship was completed in Colorado, he joined the United States Navy and was a diving and medical officer on a submarine. After serving his country, William returned for four more years at St. Joseph Hospital in Denver to complete his medical residency.

In 1976, Dr. Shanks relocated to Grand Junction, Colorado to the benefit of the community of Grand Junction. Dr. Shanks joined the staffs of St. Mary's Hospital and Medical Center and the Grand Junction VA Medical Center. Beyond the scope of his medical responsibilities locally as the Chief of Surgery and the Chief of Staff, Dr. Shanks chose to further serve his community by sitting on the board of St. Mary's Hospital, Colorado Trauma Institute, Colorado Medical Society Foundation and the Mesa County Independent Physicians' Association. Furthermore, William has had the distinct honor of serving as president of the Mesa County Medical Society, Denver Academy of Surgery and other organizations. At the intersection of medicine and politics, Dr. Shanks has recently been appointed to the Governor's Trauma Council.

Equally important, William and his wife Stella have raised four children—Maggie Anne, Bradley, Fiona and Lorna. While maintaining a busy schedule providing care to his patients and the State of Colorado, Dr. Shanks always

found solace in the great outdoors, wood-working and fishing. Mr. Speaker, William's retirement marks the beginning of his opportunity to spend more time with his family and hobbies. His contributions will never be forgotten, as his actions will forever touch the hearts and bodies of his patients. I would like to thank Dr. Shanks for his tireless efforts on behalf of the people of his county, the State of Colorado and the citizens of the United States. At this momentous time in his life, I extend my warm regards to Dr. Shanks and his family and wish them all of the best in the years to come.

HONORING CAPT NORMAND V. LUSSIER

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the numerous achievements and substantial contribution to our country of United States Naval Reserve Captain Normand V. Lussier, and to wish him well upon his retirement in March 2002. He will have served this country for over forty years.

Captain Lussier graduated from Oroville High School in 1962 and joined the Navy as a Seaman Recruit. After completing boot camp and Storekeeper "A" school at the Naval Training Center San Diego, he was assigned to the submarine tender USS *Nereus*. In September 1964, he volunteered for Vietnam and spent the next eighteen months unloading freighters and supervising a local national work crew in the Port of Saigon. Upon release from active duty in March 1966, he affiliated with the Naval Reserve and was promoted to Storekeeper Second Class. He continued to drill while attending college and law school.

In 1969, he graduated from San Diego State College with a Bachelor of Arts degree with distinction in History. In 1972, he received his Juris Doctor degree from the University of California Hastings College of the Law where he served on the Hastings Law Review.

While a Storekeeper First Class in 1971, he received a direct commission as an Ensign (Intelligence). Captain Lussier has since served in a variety of Naval Reserve Intelligence Program assignments. Since October 1999, Captain Lussier has served as Reserve Intelligence Area Commander (RIAC) Area Nineteen with overall responsibility for 13 reserve units and approximately 750 reservists. Prior to his current tour as RIAC, he was the Commanding Officer of ONI 0166. From 1994 to 1997, he was on the national staff of the Commander, Naval Reserve Intelligence Command as the Deputy Senior Inspector. Other tours include service as the DRIAC for Training for the IVTU; as the XO of DIS HQ 0166 and NICSEC 0166, and as the Administration Officer for NICTSKGRPMGT and NIC 0266. He has had two NRCIS tours.

Captain Lussier's entire civilian career as an attorney has been in support of the Department of Defense (DoD). After admission to the California Bar in 1972, he joined the Navy's Office of General Counsel (OGC) as a civilian attorney in the Naval Supply Systems Com-

mand. He completed major field assignments as Counsel, Naval Regional Procurement Office in Naples, Italy and Counsel, Naval Regional Contracting Center in the Washington Navy Yard. In 1985, he was appointed General Counsel, American Forces Information Service. In 1992, he joined the Defense Logistics Agency's Office of General Counsel as an Associate General Counsel.

Captain Lussier's 40-year career of service to the United States stands apart for its caliber of dedication and care. Doing his job has never been enough for Captain Lussier; he has always wanted to do more, and then done it. Helping others along the way is another of his trademarks. Through patient nurturing, training, trust, and teaching, Captain Lussier has steadfastly enabled others who, in turn, help enrich the U.S. Naval Reserve, the U.S. Navy, and the DoD, thereby ensuring its continued performance in the proud tradition of excellence.

Captain Lussier's distinguished career has been celebrated with numerous awards, including the Meritorious Service Medal (two times), Navy Commendation Medal, Good Conduct Award, Joint Meritorious Unit Award, Navy Meritorious Unit Award, National Defense Service Medal, Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal with Device, Vietnam Service Medal with three stars, and the Armed Forces Reserve Medal.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the 107th Congress join Captain Lussier's wife Peggy, and his two sons, Damon and Aaron, in honoring Normand V. Lussier as he turns over command of RIA-19 and soon retires from the United States Naval Reserve.

HONORING ETHYL KELHAM

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Ethyl Kelham on being an outstanding teacher. Ethyl has been an inspiration to many and has helped many children throughout the various stages of their academic careers. At the age of 74, Ethyl has decided to retire and we wish her the best of luck.

Ethyl worked in public school system for 25 years and helped support Pueblo Headstart during her time there. When she left the School District, she joined the Montessori Network and opened her own school about 15 years ago. The Pueblo Montessori School began at the Unitarian Fellowship where Byron Kelham, Ethyl's husband, was the minister. Ethyl's school then moved into a rented space and two years ago entered a new building.

Some funding problems hindered the further development of the school and have since caused it to close. However, Ethyl will continue teaching since she will home school her two grandchildren. Touching people's hearts and minds compelled Ethyl to continue teaching and sparked the light of learning in many students. She has watched many children flourish intellectually and follow their dreams. Ethyl Kelham is retiring to spend more time with her family—time well deserved.

Mr. Speaker, I honor Ethyl for her hard work and dedication to the teaching profession. Her

formidable efforts deserve the praise and admiration of us all. I would like to thank her for her many years of service and congratulate her on her retirement.

FAREWELL

HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, some come to Washington with optimism, hope, and great expectations. Some of these same people leave Congress with pessimism, dismay, and a weaker spirit.

I am not such a person.

Tomorrow, I will be leaving public service after seven years in the United States Congress to return to my home in Northwest Florida.

In the coming months and years, I will certainly miss the rewards of working beside ordinary Americans called to serve in this House during extraordinary times. But as I leave, I believe like Ronald Reagan, that "America's greatest days lie ahead. And I see great days ahead for men and women of will and vision."

And let me tell you why I leave Congress full of hope for our great country and its people. During the last 7 years, the Congress has eliminated the budget deficit, it has reformed the Great Society Programs of the 1960's, including, of course, our nation's outdated welfare system, and, most importantly, it has restored the faith of people in their government.

The Conservative revolution of 1994, the government shutdown, the budget battles with President Clinton, the military excursions into the Balkans, the Impeachment proceedings, and the turbulent election challenge of 2000 have all weighed heavily upon our Republic. But while any one of these political events could have been the cause for political bloodshed in distant capitals, in America, each challenge was faced by Congress and the public with understanding and maturity.

That is not to say that each crisis did not cause emotions to spill onto this floor. But at the end of each political chapter, Americans absorbed the trying events and moved forward.

Despite the self-interested cries from special interest groups and leaders of both parties, a Republican Congress worked with a Democratic President to balance the budget, to reform welfare, to stop the raiding of America's social security trust fund and to pass a military health care bill that goes a long way toward keeping the promise made to America's servicemen and their families. And while I was disappointed by President Clinton's attempts to derail most of the legislation we ultimately passed, I recognize that the American people elected him to the presidency to be more than a rubber stamp for a Republican Congress.

I am proudest of my band of brothers and sisters who were elected together in 1994, fought the president in 1995 and 1996, and then faced down our own party leaders who sought a speedy retreat from the core principles that brought us to the majority in 1994.

Together we stood shoulder to shoulder, faced down powerful forces, and made a difference in Congress.

More importantly than balancing the budget, reforming welfare or changing the culture of

Congress, the class of 1994 changed the debate in Washington over our budget priorities. No longer do presidents project deficits as far as the eye can see. No longer do Senators and Congressmen spend billions first and ask questions later. No longer do politicians stuffed with trillions of dollars in tax revenue make the claim that another tax increase is needed to bring balance to the budget process.

Today, the values espoused by both parties center around fewer taxes, responsible spending, and a greater reliance on local authority.

Perhaps too few in Congress really believe Jefferson's statement that the government that governs least, governs best. But today, more than anytime in seventy-five years, politicians' fear of political retribution at the voting booth prevents them from casting America forth into a sea of red ink.

That simple political fact at the beginning of a new American century will be our lasting legacy.

My family, my friends, and my dedicated staff are owed my deepest gratitude on this night, as are the people of Florida's First Congressional District. They had the faith to send an untested 31-year old novice to Washington to represent their interests and views in Congress.

When I won my first campaign, I did so with the simple pledge that I would speak my mind, vote my conscience, and stand up and shout "no" when everyone was mindlessly saying "yes."

I kept my word, fought the good fight, and worked hard for the cause of less government and greater individual liberty.

Two hundred and twenty-five years later, that remains the legacy of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and our other founding fathers. And tonight, on the occasion of my retirement from this great institution, it is my hope that if anyone cares to remember my work here in the future as a footnote to some greater story, perhaps my legacy will be that I contributed in some small way to the elevation of the individual over the power of the state.

I may be leaving Congress, but I won't be silent. I will continue to fight for common sense values that all Americans understand. I feel passionate about many issues and I will continue to speak out and be heard.

I pray tonight that the Lord that George Washington prayed to during the Revolutionary War, and the God that Abraham Lincoln turned to during America's darkest hours, will continue to bless this great city on a hill that still shines brightly for all the world to see.

May God bless America!

HONORING JAKE KRAUS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor I would like to recognize Jake Kraus for his heroic efforts during World War II. His courage led to the liberation of thousands of half-starved American prisoners from the inhumane living conditions that they had been forced to endure.

Jake Kraus grew up on a farm in Pea Green, Colorado. Mr. Kraus was drafted into

the war and served as a tank driver under the command of General Eisenhower. The capture of the Ludendorf Bridge was due in part to Mr. Kraus and his Tank Destroyer Group, which in turn, opened the first permanent gateway to Berlin. This marked the defeat of Hitler's dream and the beginning of the long-awaited liberation of the American Prisoners of War.

Mr. Speaker, the service that Mr. Kraus gave our country will always be remembered by the soldiers whose lives he saved and by their families for the years to come. Even after putting his life on the line, Kraus insists that he did nothing heroic. But such a humble and brave individual deserves many accolades for his service to our country. It is with great admiration that I thank and congratulate Mr. Kraus for a job well done.

ON THE CELEBRATION OF JAMES N. GOLDSMITH'S SELECTION TO HEAD VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF AMERICA

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to an important milestone in the history of our nation's oldest veterans organization.

On Aug. 24, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States installed James N. Goldsmith of Lapeer, Michigan, as Commander-in-Chief. Even as I speak, veterans from around the state and across the nation are assembling in Harbor Springs, a beautiful community in my congressional district, to welcome Jim home and congratulate him on his great honor. He is the first National Commander elected from Michigan since 1943.

Jim has been active since 1967 as a member of the VFW. He served as All State Post Commander in 1974, and in 1977 he earned recognition as an All State and All American District Commander. In 1978 he was selected as Michigan's "Young Veteran of the Year," and in 1980 he became the first Vietnam veteran to be elected Department Junior Vice Commander. He earned All American status as a Department Commander, 1982-83.

He served in Vietnam as an engineer from April 1966 to August 1967. In his acceptance speech as National Commander-in-Chief, Jim made the fight against diabetes one of the key elements of his tenure, demonstrating that he will clearly articulate the concerns of Vietnam veterans. I trust that all our House colleagues are aware that diabetes is linked to Agent Orange, and that combat forces who were "in country" during the Vietnam War and now have diabetes may be eligible for monthly disability compensation benefits and VA health care.

Jim has also been back to Vietnam. While serving as Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, he was selected to travel there as part of a presidential fact-finding committee. On an earlier trip to Vietnam and Laos as VFW Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, he participated in field efforts to recover the remains of missing U.S. service personnel.

The effort to account for missing combat individuals from past wars will remain one of the highest priorities of the VFW under Jim Gold-

smith. He has already announced a new VFW initiative called the "The VFW Reach Out for DNA Initiative" to help contact eligible donors of blood DNA.

The goal is to collect blood samples of all material relatives of World War II, the Korean War, Cold War, and Vietnam War casualties whose remains have not been recovered or identified. These samples will be sent to the Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii to aid in such identification.

Mr. Speaker, I know that Jim Goldsmith will be a powerful spokesman for 1.9 million members of the VFW, for all our nation's veterans, for active-duty personnel and for their families. I know we will see Jim Goldsmith on Capitol Hill, speaking out in support of bills like H.R. 303, a bill that brings fairness and just compensation to military retirees who have a service-connected disability.

This weekend, as Michigan celebrates the selection of James Goldsmith to head the VFW, I ask you and our House colleagues to keep him in our thoughts and prayers, as he undertakes his vital task on behalf of all who served this nation so well.

HONORING CELIA DUNHAM ON BEING NAMED COLORADO TEACHER OF THE YEAR 2001

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Celia Dunham on being named Colorado Teacher of the Year 2001 by Wal-Mart, Sam's Club, and the Miss America Organization.

Celia Dunham, of Steamboat Springs, Colorado, teaches first grade at Strawberry Park Elementary. For her accomplishment, she will be presented \$2,500 in the name of Strawberry Park, and she will be considered for the national award.

Celia has taught full-time in the Steamboat School District since 1978. She is the first to explain that she has benefited from her kids by teaching them. She told Avi Salzman of The Steamboat Pilot that "their energy goes into me," and that, "It's what keeps me young." As any good teacher acknowledges, she also realizes that "she has learned an incredible amount from her kids."

Before entering consideration for the state competition, Celia first won the local competition, which was chosen from nominees entered by local Wal-Mart customers. For that honor, she received \$500 to use in her classroom. She was then entered into the statewide competition with 52 other candidates, where a panel of educational experts selected her as the winner. The contestants were chosen for their "rapport with students, student performance and teaching standards," said Wal-Mart Spokesman Rob Phillips.

Mr. Speaker, teachers provide a service vital to our Nation's youth. Celia has provided an excellent example for other teachers to follow. I would like to thank her for her dedication, and to congratulate her on being Colorado's Teacher of the Year.

HONORING CARA FISHER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 05, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my congratulations to Cara Fisher, the Director of the Cañon City Public Library History Center, for receiving the 2001 Colorado State Honor Award. Through her diligent efforts of preservation in Cañon City, Cara has contributed volumes to our historical knowledge as well as revitalizing significant portions of the city.

Cara is one of thirteen children who grew up in a large house with important historical ties. At one point, an individual threatened to tear the house down. However, the family sought to obtain a purchaser and was successful in preserving the house. Stemming from this experience, Cara gained an appreciation for preserving historical buildings and this has served as her guiding light for 17 years in Cañon City. Her particular focus is on preparing grants for substantial projects, and she has been an integral person in numerous efforts for the city.

The Colorado State Honor Award acknowledges her persistence and dedication to her passion. Cara Fisher has dedicated much of her time to ensure that our past is preserved and not compromised.

Mr. Speaker, as we progress into the future, I would like to thank Cara for all of her work and congratulate her for being honored with the 2001 Colorado State Honor Award.

HONORING WILLIAM RAIMER FOR
HIS MILITARY SERVICE**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 05, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, following the bombing of Pearl Harbor, many of our citizens dedicated their efforts to the success of our military forces. William Horace Raimer is the embodiment of service, success, and sacrifice and clearly deserves recognition from this body.

Bill Raimer was stationed on the USS Flying Fish—an SS-229 Gato Class submarine that was 311 feet long and carried a crew of 67 men led by nine officers—as a radioman. On the morning of May 29, 1945, the USS Flying Fish submerged and left Guam to an undisclosed location that was later revealed to be the Sea of Japan. The Flying Fish was traveling in a wolf pack called Hydeman's Hellcats, which were three groups of three submarines. The crew was charged with the duty, under the orders of Commander Robert D. Risser, of spending two weeks in the Sea destroying the remains of the Japanese fleet and any supply ships heading for Japan. Their path was laced with mines at various depths and different locations. As the submarine floated by mines, crewmembers could hear the anchor cables of the mines brush against the outside walls. Under attack by depth charges, the USS Flying Fish felt the shakes from the explosions, but was not destroyed. However, a companion ship—the USS Bonfish—was not so lucky and 85 men were lost at sea.

The USS Flying Fish was an integral part of the efforts to ensure the Japanese fleet did not succeed in World War II. Out of the nearly 300 submarines in that area at the time, 52 were sunk—a statistic that Bill Raimer remembers all too well. After the war, he moved to Montrose, Colorado with his brother 56 years ago. Although he was awarded numerous ribbons and medals, he is most proud of his Submariners Medal that was presented to him by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to commend William Raimer on his service to this great Nation. His spirit of patriotism added to the success of the Allied Forces and ensured their victory in the Pacific Ocean. While 3,308 submarines never returned home from the war, William Raimer was a survivor and is able to share his story with others. I thank Bill for his dedication and extend my best wishes to him and his family in the time to come.

HONORING HOWARD AND MARY
LOUISE SHAW**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 5, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Howard and Mary Louise Shaw for their generous gift which will help to prolong and improve the lives of countless cancer patients on the Western Slope. Howard Shaw, who recently passed away, did not let the opportunity slip by to set in motion the foundations for the Shaw Cancer Center. I would like to honor this great man and also to thank and recognize his wife, Mary Louise, who continues to watch the project progress.

For years, cancer patients on the Western slope have been underserved; patients in six counties have had no option but to drive across the Continental Divide to Denver in order to receive cancer treatments. As a result, patients were left stranded from their family and friends at a time when a strong support system is most important.

Mary Louise and Howard understood this need, and they decided to do something about it. They "jump-started the project" by providing over 2/3 of the estimated cost for the 60,000 square-foot, \$19 million Shaw Cancer Center, located in Vail Valley. Not only will patients be able to receive treatment closer to home, but they will have access to state-of-the art treatment. Reporter Kathy Heicher quotes Dr. Rifkin, the Director of Medical Oncology Services for the Shaw Cancer Center, as saying, "The treatment patients can get at the Shaw Cancer Center is as good as anywhere in the region. This is the opportunity of a lifetime for the patients and the people that will work there."

Mr. Speaker, thanks to Howard and Mary Louise Shaw, cancer patients in the Western Slope can receive top-notch care without sacrificing the support of friends and family. Howard's legacy has already taken hold, and his generosity will relieve many of the added burdens associated with not having local care. I would like to pay tribute to him and to Mary Louise on behalf of Congress for this invaluable gift.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 6, 2001 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 7

9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
Closed business meeting to continue mark-up on proposed legislation authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense.

SR-222

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Children and Families Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the national health crisis regarding teen and young adult suicide issues.

SD-430

Joint Economic Committee
To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for August.

1334, Longworth Building

10 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine the historical opportunity for U.S.-Mexico migration discussions.

SD-106

10:30 a.m.
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

To hold a joint briefing to examine research data on domestic violence and the extent to which governments, particularly law enforcement authorities, have fulfilled their responsibilities to protect individuals from such abuse, focusing on U.S. models for providing services to victims of domestic violence, including the response of faith-based communities.

2200 Rayburn Building

SEPTEMBER 10

3 p.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine contraceptive insurance coverage issues.

SD-430

3:30 p.m.
Environment and Public Works
Transportation, Infrastructure, and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to examine the implementation of the Intelligent Transportation Systems program.

SD-406

SEPTEMBER 11

10 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine early learning as an investment for children and the future.

SR-325

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to the failure of Superior Bank, FSB, Hinsdale, Illinois.

SD-538

10:30 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nomination of John P. Walters, of Michigan, to be Director of National Drug Control Policy.

SD-226

2 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine E-911 issues.

SR-253

SEPTEMBER 12

9 a.m.
Judiciary
Immigration Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine S. 1265, to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to require the Attorney General to cancel the removal and adjust the status of certain aliens who were brought to the United States as children.

SD-226

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the security of critical governmental infrastructure.

SD-342

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to examine the Administration's national money laundering strategy for 2001.

SD-538

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Business meeting to consider S. 952, to provide collective bargaining rights for public safety officers employed by States or their political subdivisions; S. 928, to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to require, as a condition of receipt or use of Federal financial assistance, that States waive immunity to suit for certain violations of that Act, and to affirm the availability of certain suits for injunctive relief to ensure compliance with that Act; and the nomination of Brian Jones, of California, to be General Counsel, Department of Education.

SD-430

2 p.m.
Judiciary
Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the Privacy Act of 2001, focusing on the preservation of privacy for social security numbers, health information, and commercial actions in the 21st century.

SD-226

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
To hold hearings to examine U.S. policy toward the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and review the implementation of OSCE human rights commitments.

SR-485

2:30 p.m.
Indian Affairs
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold joint hearings to examine legislative proposals relating to the devel-

opment of energy resources on Indian and Alaska Native lands, including the generation and transmission of electricity.

SD-366

SEPTEMBER 13

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) Standards.

SR-253

10 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine issues concerning genetics.

SD-430

2 p.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Public Health Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine human protection issues.

SD-430

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine digital divide issues.

SR-253

SEPTEMBER 19

2 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on S. 702, for the relief of Gao Zhan.

SD-226

SEPTEMBER 20

10 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings on the nomination of Eugene Scalia, of Virginia, to be Solicitor for the Department of Labor.

SD-430

2 p.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine the effects of the drug OxyContin.

SD-430

SEPTEMBER 25

10 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Public Health Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine environmental health issues.

SD-430

2 p.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Employment, Safety and Training Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine workplace safety for immigrant workers.

SD-430

SEPTEMBER 26

10 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

CANCELLATIONS

SEPTEMBER 19

10 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Children and Families Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine early childhood issues.

SD-430